"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; tomorrow cloudy, colder; south to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,605. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD BY COURT DIVIDED 5 TO 4

Power of Congress to Enforce Arbitration Is Sustained.

STATUTE NOT CONFISCATORY

Justice Day, Dissenting, Says the Law Illegally Takes Railroads' Revenues.

RAIL TIEUPS NOW UNLIKELY

Decision Supersedes Private Agreement Made Here—Plea for Higher Rates Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—In a decision on which the Justices divided five to four, the Supreme Court of the United States today upheld the constitutionality of the eight-hour law, and in so doing gave sanction to sweeping congressional control over interstate commerce in many fields other than those obviously covered by the statute at issue. At the same time the court dismissed questions of the right of Congress to prescribe a working day, with the simple statement that this power was so well established that it need not be discussed. However, the court's pronouncements on collateral issues of the case are regarded as laying the foundation for much radical legislation in the future, if occasion should arise.

The immediate effect of the decision will be to fix a permanent eight-hour basic day in computing wage scales on interstate railroads, for which a nation-wide strike twice had been threatened, and to give, effective from Jan. 1 this year, increases in wages to trainmen of about 25 per cent., at a cost to the railroads estimated at from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year. To meet this charge the roads will likely press their pleas for increased freight rates.

Right of Congress to Arbitrate.

The court, through Chief Justice White, declared both carriers and their employes, engaged in a business charged with a public interest, subject to the right of Congress compulsorily to arbitrate a dispute affecting the operation of that business.

Coming on the heels of the concession of the eight-hour basic day by the railroads at New York to avert the threatened strike today's decision is regarded as largely supplanting that agreement, and also removing for all time, through the broadest interpretation of Congressional authority outlined by the court, the probability of future transportation paralysis.

Joining in with the Chief Justice in sustaining the law were Justices McKenna and Holmes, his immediate seniors in point of service, and Justices Brandeis and Clarke, junior members. Dissenting, for various reasons, were Justices Day, Van Devanter, Pitney, and McReynolds.

The majority opinion held that the Adamson act was neither unworkable, confiscatory, experimental nor in excess of Congressional railroad regulatory authority, but, in effect, was compulsory arbitration, a power "which it (Congress) undoubtedly possessed," and "inevitably resulted from its authority to protect interstate commerce in dealing with a situation like that before it."

Concurring in the main principles enunciated by the majority, Justice McKenna expressed the opinion that the law was an hours-of-service and not a wage-fixing statute. He suggested increase of railroad revenue probably would be provided if wage increases resulted.

Say Congress Exceeded Powers.

The dissenting opinions—Justices Day and McReynolds delivering individual views and Justices Pitney and Van Devanter joining in one announcement—variously asserted that the Adamson act was void because beyond constitutional powers of Congress, because it takes railroads' property without due process of law, or because it was not an hours-of-labor statute nor a legitimate regulation of commerce.

Justices Pitney and Van Devanter denied that Congress had power to fix wages of common carriers' employes—a power upheld by the majority. Justice Day did not admit or deny such power, dissenting because, he said, the law illegally taken railroad revenues and gives them to the trainmen by "arbitrary, illegal Congressional fiat."

The principal powers affirmed by the court's opinon, summarized, are:

1. To fix a working day by limiting hours. This power was held to be so well established that discussion was unnecessary.

2. To prescribe rates of wages in interstate commerce when employers and employes do not agree. The inference was, however, that rates agreed to by the parties at interest could not be overturned.

3. To arbitrate disputes as to wages in interstate commerce compulsorily, either by direct Congressional action or by action through agencies created by Congress. The wage-fixing provisions of the eight-hour law are held to be practically compulsory arbitration of the dispute by Congress itself.

4. By inference, to arbitrate any dispute between employers and employes in interstate commerce that threatened to interrupt that commerce to the public detriment.

5. To force interstate railroads to operate their properties regardless of the roads' private interests.

6. To force, in the same way, interstate employes to work where their failure to work would destroy interstate

Continued on Page 4.

Britain Is Now Spending $36,000,000 a Day for War

LONDON, March 19.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the daily average expenditure of the British Government from April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917, would work out at £6,000,000.

Bonar Law said that the nominal total national debt was estimated at £3,900,000,000. The total estimated amount due from Great Britain's allies and the dominions, the Chancellor said, was £964,000,000.

The Chancellor said that the average daily payments between Feb. 11 and March 31 would amount to £7,260,000. In that period especially heavy payments were falling due, which had increased by a daily average of more than £1,000,000, and the daily expenditure for the year would consequently work out at £6,000,000.

ALLIES APPROACH NEW GERMAN LINE

French, Advancing Rapidly, Are Now Only Seven Miles from La Fere.

THREE BIG TOWNS TAKEN

Ham, Guiscard, and Chauny in French Hands—British Move More Slowly.

LONDON, March 19.—The Germans are continuing their retreat in France over the eighty-five-mile front extending from south of Arras to Soissons, closely pressed at all points by the British and French. According to military critics both here and in Paris, the Germans are not likely to make a stand before reaching the Cambrai-St. Quentin-Laon line, which the French are fast approaching.

The important town of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, has been reached and passed by the French advance guard, while troops advancing up the Valley of the Oise have passed Chauny, seven miles southwest of La Fere. The French are pushing forward much faster than the British, having covered about twenty-two miles since the advance began three days ago. Over 120 villages and towns have so far been recovered by the French alone, the civilians still remaining in them receiving the troops with open arms.

One indication that the German retreat is being hurried, it is pointed out here, is the statement in the French night report that French cavalry swinging around north of Ham intercepted and cut off a German convoy making its way toward St. Quentin.

The French have now gained a strong foothold on the Crouy plateau northeast of Soissons at the extreme southern end of the line of advance, and have pushed forward as far as Margival. All the territory between the Ailette River and the Aisne has been cleared of German troops.

The British, on the other hand, seem to be advancing more slowly but nevertheless effectively. General Haig reports tonight that the British line has been pushed forward a distance from two to eight miles, without specifying where the gains have been made. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, however, says that east of Bapaume the British have reached a line running from Vaulx - Vraucourt, four miles northeast of Bapaume, to Ypres, six miles east-southeast of Bapaume. This line is thirteen miles southwest of Cambrai, toward which the British are driving.

The Germans are doing everything they can to impede their pursuers. Whole villages have been burned, roads and bridges have been dynamited and even fruit trees have been cut down.

The text of the British report follows:

The pursuit of the enemy continued today, our cavalry and advanced guards driving back the enemy's rear-guards.

The ground gained extends for a depth of from two to eight miles, and forty more villages have fallen into our hands.

The enemy raided our trenches early this morning in the neighborhood of Loos and northwest of Ypres. A few of our men are missing.

The official statement of the French War Office tonight follows.

In the course of the day our troops have gone beyond Ham, on the Somme River, and Chauny, on the Oise. We hold a great number of localities between these two towns.

Our cavalry, diverging several kilometers north of Ham, captured a convoy which was retiring in the direction of St. Quentin. Our advance reached on this point a depth of thirty-five kilometers (nearly twenty-two miles.)

South of Chauny our detachments reached the general line of the Ailette River-Soissons, which has been entirely cleared. Northeast of Crouy our advance forces progressed along the road to Margival.

Today about twenty additional villages and small towns were liberated.

The enemy before his retirement devastated the country. Fruit trees were cut or torn down, fields were overturned by mines, which had opened up great craters; numerous villages were completely burned. The inhabitants, without shelter or sustenance, were fed by our troops. Roads of communication were cut at several points and all bridges were destroyed.

The French afternoon statement says:

Last night small detachments of troops, which were holding the enemy in close contact, continued their forward march without check.

To the east of Nesle some of these detachments reached several points on the railroad between Ham and Nesle. To the north of Noyon we have occupied Guiscard, and our patrols have advanced along the high road to St. Quentin.

No less than 100 villages and hamlets have been occupied by us in the course of the last three days. Many of these places have been devastated and ruthlessly pillaged by the enemy. Thousands of inhabitants who could not be sent back by the Germans came forward to welcome our soldiers.

"There appears to be no doubt in military circles," says a correspondent at the French front, "that the pressure brought to bear during the Somme battles hastened the Germans' decision to retreat. The French now are everywhere close upon their heels. Today the advance guard of the French Army kept in constant touch with the German rearguard,

Continued on Page 3.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. The size of six glass-topped bottles.—Advt.

SUMMONS RUSSIA TO RENEWED WAR UNDER FREEDOM

New Government Will Maintain Alliances and Aid the People to Voice Its Will.

DUKE MAY NOT HEAD ARMY

Leaders Said to Have Decided to Name Commander Unconnected with Imperial House.

ON TRAIL OF GERMAN PLOT

Increasing Arrests of Former Police Agents Are Uncovering Evidence of Conspiracy.

Nicholas Not to Command; Michael Waives Rights

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, March 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—In order to checkmate a mischievous propaganda, the new Government has found it necessary to appoint as generalissimo a person unconnected by ties of blood with the house of Romanoff. [This probably means that Grand Duke Nicholas will not command Russia's armies.]

For similar reasons it has been found necessary to leave open the question of imperial succession. Prince Lvoff and his Ministers went to the palace of Grand Duke Michael and after a consultation it was decided that the Grand Duke should provisionally waive his rights and hand over the sovereign power to the Provisional Government, pending the election of a constituent Assembly.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 20.—This manifesto has been issued by the Russian Provisional Government to the nation, according to the Reuter correspondent in Petrograd:

"Citizens: The great work has been accomplished. By a powerful stroke the Russian people have overthrown the old régime. A new Russia is born. This coup d'etat has set the keystone upon long years of struggle.

"Under pressure of awakened national forces, the act of Oct. 30, 1905, promised Russia constitutional liberties, which were never put into execution. The first Duma, the mouthpiece of the national wishes, was dissolved. The second Duma met the same fate, and the Government, being powerless to crush the national will, decided by the act of June 16, 1907, to deprive the people of part of the legislative rights promised them.

"During the ensuing ten years the Government successively withdrew from the people all the rights they had won. The country was again thrown into the abyss of absolute ruin and administrative arbitrariness. All attempts to make the voice of reason heard were vain, and the great world struggle, into which the country was plunged, found it face to face with immoral decadence and power not united with the people—power indifferent to the country's destinies and steeped in vices and infamy.

"The heroic efforts of the army, crushed under the cruel weight of internal disorganization, the appeals of the national representatives, who were united in view of the national danger, were powerless to lead the Emperor and his Government into the path of union with the people. Thus when Russia, by the illegal and disastrous acts of her governors, was faced with the greatest disasters, the people had to take the power into their own hands.

"With unanimous revolutionary spirit, the people, fully realizing the seriousness of the moment and the firm will of the Duma, established a Provisional Government, which considers that it is its sacred duty to realize the national desires and lead the country into the bright path of free civil organization. The Government believes that the lofty spirit of patriotism which the people have shown in the struggle against the old régime will also animate our gallant soldiers on the battlefields.

Will Do Its Utmost in War.

"On its side the Government will do its utmost to provide the army with everything necessary to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. The Government will faithfully observe all alliances uniting us to other powers and all agreements made in the past.

"While taking measures indispensable for the defense of the country against a foreign enemy, the Government will consider it its first duty to grant to the people every facility to express its will concerning the political administration, and will convoke as soon as possible a constituent assembly on the basis of universal suffrage, at the same time assuring the gallant defenders of the country their share in the Parliamentary elections.

"The Constituent Assembly will issue fundamental laws, guaranteeing the country the immutable rights of equality and liberty.

"Conscious of the burden of the political oppression weighing on the country and hindering the free creative forces of the people during years of painful hardships, the Provisional Government deem it necessary, before the Constituent Assembly, to announce to the country its principles, assuring political liberty and equality to all citizens, making free use of their spiritual forces in creative work for the benefit of the country. The Government will also take care to elaborate the principles assuring all citizens participation in communal elections, which will be carried out on a basis of universal suffrage.

"At the moment of national emancipation the whole country recalls with pious gratitude those who, in the struggle for their political and religious ideas,

Continued on Page 3.

German Total Casualties Are Now Put at 4,148,163

LONDON, March 19.—According to official lists kept here, the total casualties of the Germans reported for the month of February in killed, dead due to wounds and sickness, men made prisoner, and missing, aggregate 60,471, making the total German casualties since the beginning of the war, exclusive of those in the navy or the colonies, 4,148,163. The February losses are given as follows:

Killed or dead from wounds or sickness	13,826
Prisoners	1,896
Missing	7,279
Seriously wounded	12,451
Slightly wounded	25,519
Total	60,471

The German casualties in the month of January, according to London, aggregated 77,534, and the total for the war up to that date was announced as 4,087,692.

RUSSIAN PROGRAM STARTLES GERMANY

Never a "More Radical Extirpation of a National System," Says Lokal-Anzeiger.

SEES ENTENTE WEAKENED

But Vorwaerts Asks Bluntly, Shall the World Say All Nations Are Free but Germany?

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 18, (via Tuckerton, N. J.)—The most contradictory messages regarding the Russian situation had been following each other for forty-eight hours until finally the Czar's abdication for himself and his son and the succession of his brother, Michael, to the throne were confirmed by the official Russian telegraph agency.

It is supposed here that only violent threats on the part of the revolutionists could have overcome the Czar's resistance to signing the agreement to abdicate, and that similar means must have been employed to make his brother accept the crown in the present circumstances.

There is still doubt as to the Czar's whereabouts owing to many diverse messages. Some have him interned as a prisoner of the new régime, and others says he is on his way to the Crimea. One reports that he is still at General Rusky's headquarters at Pleskau.

The German papers, discussing the deposed monarch's reign, waste no pity on him, but characterize him as an unsteady, unreliable, and degenerated weakling, who, curiously enough, showed some traits of one of his predecessors, Ivan the Terrible, the latter playing the flute when tired of killing, while Nicholas II. would play at war when tired of making plans for universal peace.

Simultaneously with the Czar's abdication the newspapers publish the program of the revolutionary Government. The Lokal-Anzeiger, in an article headed "Topsy Turvy," quotes The Times as saying that the relations of the Duma with the Labor Party had caused no little apprehension, and then continues:

"This apprehension is greatly increased by a proclamation made public today. Surely such a program was not intended by the British managers of the revolution, because it is bound to arouse not only all the reactionary elements against the Provisional Government, but even the moderate parties. A more radical extirpation of a national system sanctified by a thousand years has never been attempted in all history than by this extraordinary document, not even in the French Revolution."

The paper then reviews the various promises in the proclamation, and asserts that it is outrageous that soldiers should receive the right to strike. Instead of welcoming these measures, even though (as the paper thinks) they demoralize the armies of Germany's enemies on the eastern front, the Lokal-Anzeiger shakes its head in despair over the Duma's proposition to displace the police by elected custodians of law and order. It goes on:

"And this whole gigantic transformation is to be carried out during the war. We believe that even M. Briand, who came out of the ranks of the Social Democrats, would be frightened at such a program, and not only because it would be bound to cause an internal conflagration throughout Russia and make the nation an element of weakness in the ranks of the Entente, but also because this program bears the stamp of those political leaders who, with the majority of the Russian people, demand peace."

Some of the other German papers also think that this program will soon eliminate Russia from the ranks of the Entente.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 19 (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Vorwärts of Berlin has been quick to see the consequences which the Russian change of Regime may have for Germany. It compares the Petrograd Provisional Government's pledge "not to take advantage of the present state of war to shave promised reforms" with the Chancellor's recent utterance before the Chamber to the effect that the reforms justly demanded by Prussia, cannot be discussed so long as the Empire is threatened. The Socialist paper adds:

"Can our country be allowed to remain an island of backward statesmanship and reactionary thought? Must the world say that all the people in the world are free except Germany? In this solemn hour, should not our Chancellor promise that the German people are not to wait much longer for their development toward freedom? Hoy long yet?"

Vorwärts merely voices the thought that has been discussed all over Germany during recent days. The Kaiser is said to have heard of the fate of the Czar with considerable sadness and nervousness. The Kaiser is known to be very superstitious and has been impressed by the rapid development of Russian affairs. As the socialist review Licht writes today:

"He knows that the price of opposition to the people's wishes will be the same as that paid by Czar Nicholas."

Socialist papers are allowed by the censorship to hint with almost insulting clearness that the Hohenzollerns should be quick to derive profit from the lesson given to the Romanoffs.

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE. NOW "The Willow Tree." BIG HIT.—Advt.

WILSON ORDERS NAVY WORK SPEEDED; BIG FLEET OF U-BOAT CHASERS FIRST; 15 OF THE VIGILANCIA'S MEN LOST

THROWN FROM A SMALL BOAT

Only 10 Out of 25 Who Fell Overboard Recovered by Mates.

BORUM'S PARTY DISAPPEARS

Craft in Which Captain Left Sinking City of Memphis Is Found Empty.

FIVE MISSING ARE AMERICAN

Indications That Skipper and His Companions Were Taken Aboard a Submarine.

LONDON, March 19.—Fifteen men of the American steamship Vigilancia perished when she was torpedoed by a German submarine, and twenty-eight survivors were at sea in lifeboats from Friday morning until Sunday afternoon before they were picked up.

Of the crew of the American steamship City of Memphis, which also was sunk by a submarine, Captain Borum and eight men are missing. Their boat has been picked up empty. It is possible that they were rescued by some craft without wireless or even that they were taken aboard the submersible.

Captain Borum and four of the eight missing men of his ship are Americans. Among the Vigilancia's dead were several American citizens, including Third Officer Nells P. North and Third Engineer Carl Adeholde. This information was given out by Captain Frank A. Middleton of New York, who, with the survivors of the Vigilancia, has reached the mainland and probably will make affidavits tomorrow before the American Consul.

Torpedoed Without Warning.

To The Associated Press Captain Middleton said today that his vessel was sunk without warning. It was 10 o'clock Friday morning, with the weather clear, when the ship was struck by a torpedo on the starboard side near the No. 3 hatch. Two torpedoes were fired at the steamer, but the first passed harmlessly astern. Between seven and ten minutes after the steamer was struck she foundered.

Two lifeboats were lowered from the Vigilancia, and the crew of forty-three men got into them. Owing to the swell of the ocean, however, twenty-five men were thrown into the water. The boats of the Captain and the mates picked up ten of the men, but the fifteen others were drowned.

Captain Middleton says he saw no submarine during the attack, but that one of the engineers thinks he saw a periscope. The Captain saw two olly streaks on the water about a thousand yards from the steamer, which he took to be the tracks of torpedoes. The Vigilancia was flying the American flag, and had her name and a flag painted on either side.

Speaking of his experience in the boat, Captain Middleton said:

"After rescuing as many of the crew as possible in the boats we had biscuits and water. At night I fired distress signals. Several times, by the glare of the lights, I saw a submarine following us fifty yards from the boats between 10 o'clock Friday night and 2:50 o'clock Saturday morning, but it made no attempt to help us. We suffered great hardships in the boats. One man of the engine room staff is paralyzed as a result of exposure."

Borum and Men Missing.

The American Embassy at London was advised today that the lifeboat in which Captain Borum and his crew of eight left the City of Memphis was found abandoned, and that it contained the ship's papers and a white silk handkerchief tied to a stick. The papers were in a biscuit tin which had been placed under the seat.

According to another report, a trawler found the boat overturned and empty.

The City of Memphis left Cardiff with fifty-eight persons, of whom twenty-nine were Americans. The steamer carried no guns, and had the Stars and Stripes painted on her sides, so there was no chance of mistaking her identity. She was equipped with wireless, but did not use it after the submarine appeared.

The survivors say the weather was squally and there was a heavy southwest wind.

After the submarine had sunk the steamship, which went down still flying the American flag, the submarine commander next ran his craft among the lifeboats and questioned Third Engineer W. J. Thompson. He then went off toward the Captain's boat, but if he had any conversation with Captain Borum the nature of it is not known.

Officers of the City of Memphis who have been rescued state that the submarine which sank the vessel was of the latest type, being equipped with heavy guns. The first warning shot was fired from a distance of more than three miles. The Memphis at once re-

Continued on Page 3.

New Steps by President to Combat U-Boats; Talk of Joint Atlantic Patrol With the Allies

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The naval measures decided upon by President Wilson today in the course of his prolonged conference with Secretary Daniels were:

First—The immediate construction of sixty submarine chasers at the New York Navy Yard.

Second—The immediate construction of 200 and as many more submarine chasers as private shipbuilding companies are able to build within the next few months.

Third—The utilization at once of the $115,000,000 naval emergency fund for the purchase and construction of submarine chasers, other small craft for use in anti-submarine work, aircraft, guns, ammunition, and the more expeditious construction of the ships now being built, or which are under contract or authorized by Congress.

Fourth—The suspension of the provisions of the eight-hour law with respect to naval contracts and the payment of time and one-half for all overtime work on naval orders.

Fifth—The immediate graduation of the first class at the Naval Academy and the graduation of the second class nearly a year ahead of time.

Sixth—The number of men in the navy, which has now been recruited to 60,000, to be raised to the full emergency limit of 87,000 as rapidly as possible.

Plan for a Submarine-Proof Atlantic Patrol.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Officials say it is planned to establish a submarine-proof patrol off the American coast, insuring safe passage to and from American ports for all ships. Since the visit of the German submarine U-53 to Newport last Summer made it clear that the underwater craft could operate across the Atlantic, it is believed necessary to provide for protection of American harbors in the event of war.

Informal negotiations will be started for a working agreement with British and French patrol squadrons now endeavoring to protect ships passing through the German submarine zone. It is planned to make American waters safe against submarines for all ships, with the understanding that American ships will receive full protection in the zones from patrols of the Allies. The plan would necessitate the interchange of information as to the routing of merchant craft to and fro across the Atlantic.

U-BOAT KILLS 8 ON RELIEF SHIP

The Selene, from Rotterdam to New York, Escapes After Being Fired At.

SHELL SMASHES LIFEBOAT

Signals of Belgian Committee Ignored by Submarine, Which Submerged When Distanced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—A dispatch from Stavanger says that the Dutch steamer Helien, (Selene?) bound from Rotterdam for New York in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission, arrived at the Norwegian port Sunday night and reported that on Saturday afternoon she was attacked by a German submarine. The vessel, which carries no cargo, left Rotterdam on Friday. The next afternoon at 5 o'clock the U-boat appeared. The Helien showed the signals of the Relief Commission and continued on her course, but the submarine fired at her. Two lifeboats were lowered and three officers and five sailors got into one of them. It was hit by a shell, which tore it to pieces and killed all the eight men, seeing which the Helien went ahead at full speed. The submarine disappeared.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 20.—A boat containing the first, second, and third mates and five seamen of the Dutch steamer Selien (Selene?), chartered by the Belgian Relief Commission, has been shelled by a submarine and all the occupants killed, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stavanger.

"The Dutch steamer Selien," says the dispatch, "has reached here (Stavanger, Norway,) bound for New York in ballast. She left Rotterdam Friday, bearing the usual designations of the Belgian Relief committee, and was attacked at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon by a German submarine.

"The Selien did not stop, but after some shots lowed a lifeboat, in which the first, second, and third mates and five seamen embarked. The boat was then struck by a shell and all eight were killed.

"The Selien put on full speed ahead and the submarine disappeared."

AMSTERDAM, March 20, (via London.)—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Handelsblad says:

"Two of the five relief ships which, with letters of safe conduct from the German Legation, were en route northward, were shelled by a German submarine in the so-called safe passage. Seven men were killed aboard the Tunisie, which entered Stavanger. The other vessels continued on their voyage."

Two steamers named Tunisie are listed, one of them a Belgian of 2,467 tons, which was last reported sailed from New York Jan. 8 and arrived at Rotterdam Jan. 28. The other is a French steamer. No Dutch steamer Selien is listed in available shipping registers. There is a Dutch motor tank Selene, of 3,788 tons gross, which was last reported sailing from Philadelphia Jan. 21, bound for Gothenburg, Sweden.

GOVERNMENT'S LOSS SMALL.

Only the Illinois Carried American War Risk Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—According to officials of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, the sinking of the American steamers City of Memphis, Illinois, and Vigilancia by German submarines resulted in a comparatively small loss to the United States Government. No cargo on any of the three ships had been insured, and the City of Memphis and Vigilancia had no insurance on hull. The Illinois had Government insurance to the amount of $250,000 on hull.

Competition in marine insurance rates has been sharp since the increase of the Government rates decided on early in February, when the German blockade of England and France was begun. The Vigilancia and City of Memphis had insurance on cargoes and hulls in private companies. The Vigilancia had made application for a policy to the amount of $400,000 in the Government's War Risk Bureau for her next voyage.

RESCIND ORDER TO HOLD MILITIA

Demobilization Was Stopped Through an Error of the War Department.

ALL UNITS TO MUSTER OUT

Complete Plans Made for Organizing a Force of 500,000 Volunteers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A mistake at the War Department yesterday in making out an order resulted in directions being sent generally to departmental commanders to postpone the mustering out of National Guard units still in the Federal service. There had been some trouble in regard to one comparatively small unit, and it was decided to postpone mustering it out until the tangle could be straightened.

Instead the order was sent out generally, and the impression was given that because of some crisis the department had determined to retain in the Federal service the 55,000 men still mobilized.

The War Department corrected the order today, after creating a good deal of excitement by the air of mystery maintained on the subject. When direct questions on the subject were asked last night the department let the impression go out that the demobilization of the National Guard had been indefinitely postponed. Secretary Baker was told of these reports last night, but said that he could not discuss them.

There was a report here today that at the time the order which caused all the confusion was sent out the Administration had under consideration a plan to use the State troops in guarding food and mail trains in case of a railroad strike. The theory that the calling off of the proposed strike led to the rescinding order was not confirmed today by any persons in authority.

Officials here expect that the interrupted work of mustering out the guardsmen will be resumed generally tomorrow at all the local camps. Secretary Baker said that the demobilization would not be stopped again unless there were unforeseen developments, and that there had been no disposition to hold the guardsmen under arms because of the German situation.

On the surface, the War Department is taking no steps toward making ready for war. The facts are, however, that very complete plans for remobilization of the National Guard have been prepared, and that provision has been made to secure promptly enough additional officers to organize a force of 500,000 volunteers. No move to call out such an army can be made, however, without Congressional authorization.

Recruiting for the regular army is still making good progress. Reports given out today show that thirteen districts obtained more men during February than were required to enlist to fill the quota fixed by the department.

The reports show that a total of 863 recruits have been obtained through Postmasters, as provided in the National Defense act, since instructions went out. The department is gradually getting this new feature of recruiting in working order and expects big results in the near future.

WILL SKIP ENSIGN RANK.

Ten of Annapolis Class to be Graduated as Second Lieutenants.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19.—Ten of the first class of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, whose graduation was ordered today to take place on March 29 instead of in June, will be at once commissioned Second Lieutenants. It is understood that Clarence O. Ward, who was appointed from the enlisted ranks of the navy, will choose the Marine Corps. Ward is one of the leading athletes of the academy and President of his class. Frederick E. Haeberle of California will be the honor man of the class. Captain E. W. Eberle, Superintendent of the academy, says there will be no special ceremony attending the graduation. They will probably receive their diplomas during a parade.

For your stomach's sake drink Dr. Brush's Kumyss.—Advt.

$115,000,000 FUND READY

8-Hour Law on All Naval Contracts Is Suspended by Federal Order.

TO PROVIDE NEW OFFICERS

One Annapolis Class to be Graduated at Once, Another in September.

URGE NEW CONGRESS CALL

Many Members Want Extra Session to Begin at Once—Pacifist Congressman Won.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—With opinion general in Washington that an actual state of war exists between the United States and Germany, no statement came from the White House or any other authoritative source as to what the course of the Government will be with reference to the sinking of three American merchant vessels by German submarines. But President Wilson had a long conference at the White House with Secretary Lansing and afterward went to the Navy Department for a talk with Secretary Daniels, which bore fruit in the issuance of orders for speeding up work on warships under construction, the issue of bonds to obtain money for this purpose, the abandonment of the eight-hour day for Government naval construction, and the graduation of two classes of midshipmen ahead of time.

"Everything that can be done is being done or will be done," was the statement made by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, late this afternoon. "The only action thus far taken has been the placing of armed guards on American ships," Mr Daniels added. "No further action has been decided on. But everything that can be done by the navy will be done. I do not care to discuss details today for State reasons."

The "National Emergency" Here.

Every action taken indicates that the President has decided that the "national emergency" contemplated in legislation recently enacted by Congress has arrived. It was stated that the President would avail himself of all the emergency authority granted to him in the various Congressional enactments.

Orders were issued by Secretary Daniels to the New York Navy Yard to proceed at once with the construction of sixty submarine chasers. The yard quoted a price of $30,000 for each boat complete, except the machinery, and can lay down forty at once. The delivery of these submarine chasers is to begin in from sixty to eighty days, and boats will be delivered at the rate of one every three days. Bids will be opened by Secretary Daniels on Wednesday for the construction of as many submarine chasers as smaller shipbuilders, not engaged on other naval work, are able to supply.

The submarine chasers are to be 110-foot motor patrol boats, and Secretary Daniels expects to award contracts for not less than 200 after the bids are opened Wednesday. He conferred last week with firms invited to bid, and was informed that they had facilities for making at least 200 of these boats on contracts ranging from three to five months.

Engines for the chasers to be turned out by the New York Navy Yard will be bought from private manufacturers in time to have them installed promptly upon completion of the hulls.

A large number of privately owned motor craft available for navy use may be drawn upon at any time. Retired naval officers have been at work for a month along the entire Atlantic Coast surveying boats. Contracts have been made for their purchase, and a telegraphic order will make them Government property overnight.

Volunteer crews for the boats have been enrolled among yachtsmen and others along the coasts. Commanders of naval districts are ready to call them out and begin patrol work with virtually no delay.

Fleet of 2,000 Boats Soon.

Navy officials estimate that within four months a fleet of 2,000 patrols and chasers will be ready for action. It is planned to assemble the volunteers within a few days to begin actual operations as a matter of training, pending orders from the President for complete mobilization of the navy.

Secretary Daniels would not discuss the uses to be made of the new patrol boats. They will be of sufficient size, however, to permit their use far off shore if necessary.

Recent navy contracts were let with the understanding that the eight-hour law would be suspended because of the shortage of skilled labor. Builders have agreed to construct the five battle cruisers and six scout cruisers recently assigned to them at the greatest possible speed, employing at least 70 per cent. of all their men on this work. The department will meet extra pay roll and other expenses due to the speeding up, paying time and a half for all work in excess of eight hours. Under this agreement it is hoped to complete the battle

cruisers in three years and the scout cruisers in less than two.

Secretary Daniels said there was no present need of exercising the authority to commandeer shipbuilding or other plants to hasten navy building. The builders are co-operating heartily, and similar agreements with steel and other contractors for material probably will be arrived at within a week. Conferences with the contractors already have been called, in addition to correspondence with the companies, which has been in progress many days.

In the event of complete naval mobilization, three steps would be taken: Retired officers would be summoned to duty at yards and other shore stations, relieving active officers for sea duty; the fleet reserve, now about 1,200 strong in highly trained men, would be called to the colors, and the Naval Militia, about 10,000 strong, would be called out. With these men available, it is estimated that every ship of military value, including all reserve battle craft, cruisers, and destroyers, could be made ready at once for action. Each reserve ship now has a skeleton crew aboard, including the skilled men of the engine room and gunnery divisions.

These estimates, however, do not contemplate finding crews for the great number of scout patrol craft. Presumably the young officers to be graduated this month will be used either to command these vessels or to relieve more experienced junior officers from battleship duty for that purpose. Probably many of the patrols will be commanded by warrant officers or petty officers of the navy or by yachtsmen or merchant marine officers who may volunteer for service. Their crews also probably would be made up largely of volunteers, with enough trained men to teach the others to handle the guns.

Borah Favors Calling Congress.

Among Senators and Representatives who still remain in Washington the opinion is widespread that the President should rescind his proclamation calling Congress in extra session for April 16 and issue a new proclamation setting an earlier date. One of the Senate Republican leaders, Mr. Borah of Idaho, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expressed the belief that Congress should be called for next week. Others, even those from States with strong pacifist leanings, said they hoped that there would be a session before April 16. Representative Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, Democrat, a leader of the pacifist movement in the House and a strong supporter of the peace ideas of William Jennings Bryan, said he had reversed his position and now favored an immediate session of Congress, "which, under our Constitution," he said, "is clothed with authority to declare war."

That is the feeling very generally in Washington, and many officials of the Government are not excepted from the statement. One official who has exceptional opportunities of ascertaining the views of the President said that he "had a hunch" that Congress would be called to meet very soon, but he insisted that he did not know the President's position, and was merely speaking for himself. At the White House Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, had no statement to make to the press with respect to the probable course of the Administration.

Secretary Lansing was extremely reticent today. He declined to discuss his interview with the President or to express any opinion on the condition produced by the sinking of the American ships.

President May Be Undecided.

This reticence and the frank acknowledgment of some officials that they had no idea what the Government would do created the impression that the President had not determined upon his course. A popular belief is that he is still waiting until fuller reports have shown whether any or all of the three ships were sunk without warning. He would also want to know whether the lives of American citizens were lost. The advices from the American Consul at Queenstown are that the Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning and the Memphis was shelled after her officers and crew had been allowed to take to the boats. There is uncertainty as to the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Illinois. Fifteen men are reported to be missing from the Vigilancia. Nine, including five Americans, are missing from the Memphis, but there are indications that they were picked up by a passing vessel.

Most Senators and Representatives are disposed to brush aside as immaterial the absence of exact details and consider the situation in the broad light of the fact that three American merchant ships were sunk by German submarines without compliance with the requirement of visit and search upon which this Government has insisted. They look upon the sinkings as convincing proof that Germany intends to carry out in the fullest measure her announced policy of sinking all merchant vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, without giving those on board a chance to escape. To what extent this view has permeated the Administration circles is not apparent. Opinion is divided as to the probable policy of the President.

One belief is that he will call Congress within a week or so in order to obtain a declaration that a state of war exists. The opposite view is that the sinking of the Memphis, the Illinois, and the Vigilancia has not changed the situation that existed when the President asked Congress to authorize him to arm merchant vessels, and that the President therefore will wait to see the result of his armed ship policy before he takes any other action.

Already in a State of War.

One contention heard here in circles where the international situation has been studied carefully is that the United States and Germany are already in a state of war. Secretary Lansing was asked this afternoon if this was true. He declined to answer, on the ground that it was for the Attorney General, and not the Secretary of State, to decide. Some Senators contend that, as Congress is the constitutional war-making power, it is for Congress alone to say whether a state of war exists, and nothing can be settled in this regard until the Senate and the House have been assembled and made a declaration.

Murmurs of dissatisfaction over the alleged lack of preparation in the face of the probable hostile emergency are beginning to be heard. It is acknowledged that the Navy Department has been doing things that will help if war should come, but some critics contend that more that could be done has not been done. Most of the criticism is leveled at the War Department, where officers are represented as being irritated over the failure to get orders to speed up preparedness work.

The answer generally given to this criticism is that the War Department has no money for the purpose; Congress having come to an end without having passed the annual Army Appropriation bill and other annual supply measures that contained authorization for many undertakings planned by the army. Questions today as to whether the Navy Department intended to issue orders to mobilize the fleet brought the answer that this step was under consideration. In the War Department it was stated that the authorized army and the National Guard were ready for any emergency that might be presented, but that no measures for expanding the land forces to war strength could be undertaken until Congress gave the necessary authority.

Representative Sherwood, who announced today his shift from pacifist views, offered to go to war if a conflict with Germany came, and his secretary was instructed to notify the White House of the Congressman's desire to volunteer. He is 81 years old. He was a Brigadier General in the civil war and participated in forty-three battles.

"If it is true that Germany has sunk three ships of the United States—ships not consigned to ports hostile to Germany—it is an act of war against the United States," said the veteran. "I favor the immediate calling of Congress, the only power authorized to declare war under our Constitution, and let us have the unanimous action of Congress. We are confronted by the greatest possible crisis, and Congress and the President should have the solid support of every man, woman, and child in the country in whatever action may be taken. Congress has not the right to delegate its warmaking powers to any one, no matter how able and patriotic he may be. Let us have a united country.

"I shall volunteer my services if war comes, and, if accepted, I will resign my seat in Congress and go to the front. I volunteered my services and insisted that I be accepted when the Spanish-American war came, but I was told that I was too old. That was nineteen years ago, and I am still in a good state of preservation."

WAR CALL SOUNDED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

Imperative That Self-Respecting Americans Demand That We Hit Hard, He Says.

SCORNS ARMED NEUTRALITY

Describes Diplomatic Break as "Empty Gestures," and Declares Pro-Germans Now Are Traitors.

"Let us wage war on Germany with all our energy and courage, and regain the right to look the whole world in the eyes without flinching," said Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a statement given out for publication in this morning's newspapers. The statement follows:

"Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I.,

"March 19, 1917.

"The news this morning of the sinking of our three ships, with loss of American life, makes it imperative that every self-respecting American should speak out and demand that we hit hard and effectively, in return. Words are wasted upon Germany. What we need is effective and thorough-going action.

"Seven weeks have passed since Germany renewed with the utmost ruthlessness her never wholly abandoned submarine war against neutrals and non-combatants. She then notified our Government of her intention. This notification was itself a declaration of war and should have been treated as such. During the seven weeks that have since elapsed she has steadily waged war upon us. It has been a war of murder upon us; she has killed American women and children as well as American men upon the high seas. She has sunk our ships, our ports have been put under blockade. She has asked Mexico and Japan to join with her in dismembering this country. If these are not overt acts of war, then Lexington and Bunker Hill were not overt acts of war. It is well to remember that during the last two years the Germans have killed as many, or almost as many, Americans as were slain at Lexington and Bunker Hill; and whereas the British in open conflict slew armed American fighting men, the men whom the Germans have slain were women and children and unarmed men going peacefully about their lawful business.

The Break an "Empty Gesture."

"Such are the conditions. Any American citizen who is now pro-German is a traitor to this country; as much a traitor as any Tory who upheld the British cause against Washington. As for the pacifists, they stand on a level with the copperheads who, in time of war, denounced and assailed Abraham Lincoln.

"Seven weeks ago we broke relations with Germany. This was eminently proper. But it amounted to nothing, it was an empty gesture, unless it was followed by vigorous and efficient action. Yet during the seven weeks (a time as long as the entire duration of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866) we have done nothing. We have not even prepared. We have spent our time discussing the proposal to pay Colombia $25,000,000 blackmail, to atone for having refused to pay her $10,000,000 of blackmail fourteen years ago. In the days when this republic prized manhood, a favorite motto was "Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute." Apparently our present motto is, twenty-five millions for tribute but not a cent for defense.

"Under existing conditions armed neutrality is only another name for timid war; and Germany despises timidity as she despises all other forms of feebleness. She does not wage timid war herself, and she neither respects nor understands it in others.

Sheltered by British Navy.

"Seemingly her submarine warfare has failed, and is less menacing now than it was seven weeks ago. We are profiting, and shall profit, by this failure. But we have done nothing to bring it about. It has been due solely to the efficiency of the British Navy. We have done nothing to help ourselves. We have done nothing to secure our own safety or to vindicate our own honor. We have been content to shelter ourselves behind the fleet of a foreign power.

"Such a position is intolerable to all self-respecting Americans who are proud of the great heritage handed down to them by their fathers and their fathers' fathers. Let us dare to look the truth in the face. Let us dare to use our own strength in our own defense and strike hard for our national interest and honor. There is no question about "going to war." Germany is already at war with us. The only question for us to decide is whether we shall make war nobly or ignobly. Let us face the accomplished fact, admit that Germany is at war with us, and, in our turn, wage war on Germany with all our energy and courage, and regain the right to look the whole world in the eyes without flinching."

WILL ISSUE NO BONDS NOW.

Treasury to Advance $115,000,000 to Speed Up Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary McAdoo had an interview with President Wilson this evening. It was said afterward by Treasury Department officials that Mr. McAdoo had not given any thought to the issue of bonds to provide for the expenditure of $115,000,000 authorized by the President today to speed up naval preparedness work. The bonds, it was explained, need not be issued in order to get the money that Congress authorized to be spent to expedite warship construction.

The money will be taken out of the general fund of the Treasury whenever it may be required for the preparedness work. Later, whenever the state of the Treasury is such that there is need to replenish it, provision will be made for the advertisement for bids for the bonds. The course to be pursued will be that heretofore followed.

In the issue of Panama Canal bonds money was taken from the general fund for nearly two years. More than $200,000,000 had been spent before there was an issue of bonds. Even now, if the state of the Treasury required, there could be a still further issue of Panama Canal bonds to replace money expended on canal construction.

Secretary McAdoo was unable today to indicate when there would be an issue of the bonds recently authorized by Congress for naval construction. It might be many months, in his judgment, before an actual issue of these bonds would take place. In the meantime there would not be a moment's delay should there be any need for money, it was explained.

CONVOY SHIPS IN WAR ZONE.

Allies' Patrol Now Giving Aid, Two Incoming Vessels Report.

Officers of the American freighter Onega, which arrived here yesterday after running through the danger zone from Bordeaux, said that British and French patrol boats escorted the vessel from Brixham, England, to Bordeaux, and from that port through the Bay of Biscay. They added that the Allies were doing all in their power to protect American vessels in their coastal waters.

This statement was confirmed by the officers of the American oil steamship Vacuum, which arrived from London. They reported sighting a big, dark-brown object floating on the water 150 miles west of the Scilly Isles, which might have been a mine or the bow of a submarine, but they did not investigate.

Six British steamships which arrived here for cargoes were the Boston City from Bristol, Eastgate from La Pallice, Denis from Liverpool, Brendon from Liverpool, Olympia from Glasgow, and Oristano from Cardiff. The Norwegian steamship Drammensfjord from Bergen also arrived.

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MASSACHUSETTS GIVES $1,000,000 FOR DEFENSE

Legislature Provides Emergency Sum to Aid Nation 2½ Hours After Governor Requests It.

BOSTON, March 19.—An emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 for the defense of the Commonwealth in the event of war was passed by the Legislature today. Within two and a half hours from the time Governor McCall had sent a special message urging the appropriation, the bill was passed under a suspension of the rules, sent to him and signed. Details of the way in which the money is to be used were not made public.

Providing for the defense of the State is also providing for the defense of the nation, the Governor said in his message, which is as follows:

"I think I need not take the time to impress upon you the importance of putting the Commonwealth in a position where it may respond quickly and effectively to the call of the National Government in the event of war. While the problem of our common defense is national in its scope, yet if we can aid in its solution by the independent action of the Commonwealth, I believe you will agree with me that it should be done.

"In the mobilization of the National Guard last year there was serious delay on account of inability of the Federal Government to provide the necessary equipment for the soldiers. The same thing was true of the mobilization at the time of the Spanish war. We would do much to avert a similar delay if we should provide in advance the equipment necessary for the National Guard of our State at the war strength over what it is at the peace strength. Very much would be done also if we would take account of the resources of the Commonwealth, so that we might secure their speedy mobilization in case of need.

"The seriousness of this crisis impels me to ask your immediate consideration of the means whereby we may contribute by our own separate action to the preparation for the common defense. I recommend to you the appropriation of a million dollars or such other sum as you may deem proper to be expended in making provision for the defense of the Commonwealth and therefore the defense of the nation. Whatever of this sum is not needed will not be expended, but if all or any part of it shall be needed it should be available at once. If war should come, whatever we shall spend in preparation should in equity be returned to us by the National Government. But in the first instance it devolves upon us to act upon our own responsibility, and I therefore recommend to you speedy action in making the appropriation for the purpose I have here indicated."

15 MEN DIED ON THE VIGILANCIA

Continued from Page 1.

versed the engines. The submarine then came up to a distance of about a mile, when she fired again. Fragments of the shells struck the ship, but no one was injured.

Obeyed U-Boat's Signal.

The Captain was able by this time to read the signals which the submarine was flying, conveying the message: "Abandon your ship immediately." The Captain ordered a long blast of the whistle, signifying that the order had been comprehended, and five minutes later four blasts were blown, meaning: "Crew in boats." The submarine then fired eight shots, sinking the vessel.

Third Officer Nells P. North of the Vigilancia was born in Denmark, but was a naturalized American. The name of Engineer Adeholde was not contained in the list of the crew given out in New York last Sunday night. This list said there were forty-five men in the ship's company of whom twenty-one, including Captain Middleton, were Americans. Two of the Americans were naturalized citizens, and one, a Canadian, had taken out his first citizenship papers.

Captain Captured by U-Boat?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from a British port says that mystery has arisen in the case of the torpedoed American steamer City of Memphis, the ship's papers having been found in an empty boat from which Captain Borum had disappeared. The papers were found today in a biscuit tin wrapped around with coats. There was no message among the documents.

A theory seriously held is that Captain Borum was taken off, after the U-boat sunk the City of Memphis, by another submarine, and that he hid the papers left behind purposely. The Captain's white painted lifeboat and two others are now moored a stone's throw from the American Consulate.

Dr. Robert J. Shea of New York, ship's surgeon, whom I interviewed today, said:

"In my boat were sixteen men, seven of them American born, including second officer Alan Caroll. It was reported today at the port of landing that Captain Borum was rescued by a trawler which was torpedoed later. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this.

"Captain Borum's boat got separated from us in the darkness. I know the occupants hailed a rescue ship, but they were mistaken for fishermen and left to their fate. We saw two submarines. One disappeared, and the other fired two warning shots. We took to the boats. The submarines fired ten shells, and the City of Memphis finally was torpedoed and sunk flying the American colors.

"When the ship rolled the submarine gunners aimed to hit below the ordinary water line. Some of the shells struck the water and leaped over the steamer, like skimming stones. We were four hours in an open boat with biscuits and water, and were rescued by a trawler. The utmost kindness was shown to us by the crew. We are unspeakably grateful for the hospitality of Irish villagers and authorities."

CONSULS REPORT SINKINGS.

Official Accounts Are Received by the State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An official account in some detail of the sinking of the American steamer City of Memphis by a German submarine reached the State Department today in cablegrams from Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown.

The first of the messages, dated March 18, read as follows:

"Thirty-three survivors City of Memphis do not include Captain L. P. Borum and four other Americans and four non-Americans, but indications are that these are safe on board some merchant or Admiralty vessel which has no wireless.

"Captain's boat did not separate from other till 1 A. M. today and was picked up empty at 10 A. M., weather meanwhile remaining moderate.

"Vessel cleared Cardiff 16th in ballast, with 58 persons, including 29 Americans. At 3:55 P. M., 17th, submarine fired warning shot from three miles on starboard quarter. Vessel was stopped, submarine approaching to one mile fired once more, fragments striking vessel, ship then only being able to read signal to abandon ship.

"Instant Captain replied by one long blast whistle, signifying comprehension, then gave four short blasts, signal to crew to take boats immediately, which was done in five minutes, about 4:15, no injuries.

"Submarine then came up, hailed Captain's boat, and then fired eight shots, sinking vessel at about 4:40 P. M. Apparent time conversation with Captain's boat at present unknown. Weather heavy, southwest swell, moderate southwest breeze, sky squally. Weather improved during night.

"First officer's boat picked up by Admiralty's ship 3:45 A. M. today. Chief engineer's boat 6:30 A. M. today by same vessel. Landed Queenstown today 4:30 P. M. without accident.

"City Memphis carried wireless but did not use same; carried no gun; no attempt resist escape.

"When Captain located he may have further evidence.

"Survivors here include First Officer Charles G. Laird, Assistant Engineer Fred Bevill; M. J. Delehant, third officer; W. M. Thompson, third engineer, and P. J. Donahue and T. J. Welch, wireless operators, and eight other Americans, ten Spaniards, two Danes, and one each Swede, Russian, Chilean, City Memphis was stopped by submarine Feb. 4 (Sailles, 150 miles south Consul Osborne.) Failure to use wireless this time was due to experience of former occasion, inducing belief that ship probably would be passed if wireless not started.

"Survivors will assemble Queenstown pending instructions from owner, Ocean Steamship Company, Pier 35, North River, New York. FROST."

The second message from Consul Frost read:

"No news yet of Captain Borum, City of Memphis ship. Papers found today in biscuit tin in Captain's boat which was picked up 11 A. M. 18th. Boat showed signs hasty abandonment, discarded overcoats, &c., with white silk handkerchief at masthead as flag, showing boat not abandoned until after daylight. It is barely possible that all nine of boat were taken by German submarine but more probably by some friendly craft having no wireless.

"March 19, 1917. FROST."

From Consul General Skinner at London, under date of March 19, the following came:

"American tanker Illinois, London to Port Arthur, sunk Saturday, 8 A. M., twenty miles north Alderney. Entire crew of thirty-four landed safe 2:40 A. M. 18th. All hands proceeding Southampton."

FEARED DISASTER FOR SON.

Mother Got Scott's Promise He Would Not Sail for England.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Four Massachusetts men were listed in the crew of the American steamship Vigilancia, which was sunk by a German submarine. Walter Pitts, cook, is a son of William J. Pitts of East Boston.

Mrs. Walter Scott of Fitchburg expressed doubts today whether her son, Walter Scott, Jr., was the second assistant engineer, although his name was listed among the crew. She said her son had served in that capacity on the American Line steamer New York, but at her request had promised after his last return trip from Europe that he would not ship for England again, but would sail on a vessel bound through the Panama Canal.

Paul T. Platt, 19 years old, wireless operator, is a son of Charles T. Platt of Somerville. He received a Government license last Summer and this was his second transatlantic voyage on the Vigilancia.

J. H. Smith, second mate, is the adopted son of Mrs. J. F. Milliken of Malden. He has been a sailor for several years.

THE HAGUE FEARS A CRISIS.

Apprehensive Over the Sinking of American Steamships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 19, (via London.)—The sinking of three American ships by German submarines has caused extreme nervousness here.

It is thought in official quarters that a final crisis may be precipitated at any moment.

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SUMMONS RUSSIA TO WAR UNDER FREEDOM

Continued from Page 1.

fell victims of the vengeance of the old power, and the Provisional Government will joyfully bring back from exile and prison all those who thus suffered for the good of their country.

"In realizing these problems the Provisional Government believes it is executing the national will, and that the whole people will support it in its efforts to insure the happiness of Russia."

FOR NEW TREATY WITH US.

New Government Expected to Take Early Steps in That Direction.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, March 18, (via London, March 19.)—A new impetus to commercial intercourse between Russia and America is a result expected to grow out of the revolution.

While it is too soon for a definite declaration by the Foreign Ministry, the reforms accepted in principle by the Cabinet remove a stumbling block to the re-enactment of the commercial treaty with the United States. Among the stipulations insisted upon by the workingmen's Deputies was one for the removal of the disabilities governing various elements of Russia's population, as the Jews, Poles, Armenians, Tatars, and other foreign races.

The impediment to the re-enactment of the treaty with the United States has been the insistence of Russia in applying to naturalized American Jews the same rules as to those of this race who are Russian subjects. It is understood that there will be an early declaration by the Foreign Office on this subject.

One of the first measures of the new Government was the naming of a commission to regulate prices. After considering all possibilities, including cost of production, the commission has announced an approximate scale which consumers might reasonably be asked to pay. The prices in this scale are 20 to 50 per cent. lower than those formerly demanded.

Among other things determined upon was the organization and conservation of supplies. It is formally announced that in the near future bread, butter, eggs, milk, flour, meat, and forage will be placed under governmental control. This step is planned as a precaution against exploitation. The only commodity formerly regulated by ticket was sugar.

Another reform which touched the people more closely is that of railway transportation. This is already under way, and the results have even thus soon been seen in the lower prices for foodstuffs. With the wiping out of grait, the cost of transporting freight has already been cut virtually in half. It used to be necessary for a would-be shipper to bargain with a station master and pay any figure the official might choose to obtain a freight car to transport goods.

FIND A CLEAR TRAIL OF GERMAN PLOTTING

Arrests of Old Regime's Agents Increasing — Organization of New Rule Advances Rapidly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, March 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The number of agents of the old régime arrested is increasing every hour. There is already definite evidence that a large number of these agents were deliberately acting for Germany, and the documents of the Police Department and other Government institutions promise startling revelations in this respect. The official lists of the agents of the secret political police have been handed for examination to the former revolutionary, Burtseff, who exposed Azeff.

There is a feeling today that the paroxysm is over. Complete order has been re-established in the streets. Most of the shops are open. The Duma is no longer surrounded by surging crowds. Members of the Cabinet are at work in the respective Ministries, and in a thousand ways order is being fashioned out of chaos.

For the first time for a week I drove in a cab after walking what seemed to be hundreds of adventurous miles. It is still a little bewildering to see the red flag everywhere, most wonderful of all to see it waving over the Winter Palace, which now becomes national property, and is to be used for the constituent assembly whenever that marvelous convention takes place.

The organization of militia to take the place of the police is proceeding at top speed. The food supply is being set in order and there is a hum of new life, infinitely busier and more varied than Russia has ever known before.

Announcement of the abdication of the Czar has calmed the waverers, and with characteristic elasticity Russians of all classes, adapting themselves to the new point of view, are exchanging numberless mutual congratulations on the peaceful issue. Cautious Deputies who had not been near the Duma since Monday came down today, looking greatly relieved.

The Socialist parties that were suppressed under the old order are being rapidly reorganized, and this is an excellent sign, because in the chaotic movement covered by the general name of "The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies" there are too many opportunities for adventurers and even agents provocateurs to gain a hearing. There will be all kinds of parties in Russia now. Every shade of opinion will find expression, and amid the conflict of opinions a balance will be struck that will indicate plainly the line of national development.

I must repeat that amid all the vacillation there is a fundamental sound sense and a strong reserve of humor that now, for the first time freed from restraint, finds play in political life.

The discipline and kindness of the people throughout this wonderful week are a revelation of noble possibilities, and this is the central reassuring fact.

For the present all executive and legislative power will be concentrated in the Provisional Government, with Prince Lvoff as President of the Council of Ministers. This resolution is much better than any attempt to carry on with the present Legislature, since the Council of the Empire is far too strongly imbued with the spirit of the old régime. The Government will have to display great firmness, while maintaining the closest contact with public opinion. During the initial period, at any rate, it will be buttressed on the one hand by the Duma Committee and on the other by the council of workmen's Deputies.

COMMONS' GREETING GOING TO THE DUMA

Lloyd George's Laudation of Russia's Gain of Freedom Evokes Ironical Irish Cheers.

LONDON, March 19.—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons today that on Thursday he would move a motion of congratulation to the Russian Duma. He told the House that as far as the government's information showed, the Russian revolution had been brought about with little bloodshed, and that the new government had received the support of the army, the navy, and the country as a whole. His information, however, did not enable him to say that all danger was passed. It was satisfactory to know that the new government had been formed for the express purpose of carrying on the war with increased vigor.

The Premier continued:

"I have only to add on behalf of the government that they are confident the Russian people will find that liberty is compatible with order, even in a revolutionary time, and 'that free peoples are the best defenders of their own honor."

At this point the Premier was interrupted by ironical cheers from the Irish members, and cries of "Why don't you practice what you preach?" The Premier continued:

"The British government is confident that these events, marking as they do an epoch in the world, and as the first great principles for which we entered the war, will result not in any confusion or slackening in the conduct of the war, but in closer and more effective co-operation between the Russian people and its allies."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 20.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, writing of Premier Lloyd George's statement on the Russian situation, says:

"There are certain features of it that require comment One was the spirit exhibited by Lloyd George in making the statement; the other the mood in which the House received it. The manner and tone of the Prime Minister proclaimed deep, inward satisfaction. No Conservative statesman could have put the same spirit and the same emphasis into this statement. His words had been carefully chosen and he read with deliberation from a typewritten sheet.

"The attitude of the House was also in its way remarkable. When Lloyd George declared that the Russian revolution is a landmark in the history of the world, approving cheers broke from every part of the House. But during the rest of the speech the Conservatives were significantly silent.

"His allusion to the fact that the soldiers at Petrograd, when called upon to shoot at the people, refused to obey orders was applauded by Nationalists. There were Liberal cheers at the reference to Grand Duke Michael's declaration that he would only accept the throne in obedience to the will of the people.

"Lloyd George showed that he was conscious of the difficulties surrounding the new régime in Russia in its trying early days. His message to the reformers from the British people that liberty is compatible with order' was enthusiastically acclaimed by a unanimous House. His succeeding observation, 'A free people are the best defenders of their own rights,' was ecstatically cheered by the Irish Nationalists, to whose shrill challenging cries the Prime Minister listened with a smiling countenance.

"His closing remark that the revolution in Russia is 'the triumph of one of the principles for whose vindication we entered the war' was applauded to the echo.

"Altogether a memorable incident, it made plain to the world that the British House of Commons rejoices with heart and soul at the birth of a new and free Russia. Men who in the past were unsparing critics of Russian autocracy could be heard cheering with elation some passages in the Prime Minister's speech."

SEES HOHENZOLLERNS SEEKING FOR SAFETY

British Socialist Leader Does Not, However, Expect a Revolution in Germany.

LONDON, March 19.—The Executive Committee of the British Socialist Party has decided to hold an informal party conference on April 4 to consider the situation in Russia and discuss subjects arising in connection therewith. The recent speeches of Socialist members in the Prussian Diet in which sensational attacks were made on the Government have caused considerable discussion as to the possibility of a revolutionary outbreak in Germany. Concerning this Henry M. Hyndman, leader of the British Socialists, said today:

"While the situation in Germany grows more hopeful from our point of view, we cannot see much prospect yet of a revolution there. It must be remembered that the privations which the German populace have had to endure in the last year have sapped much of their strength and made the probability of their revolting less likely. Yet it must be admitted that forces are at work in Germany very similar to those in Russia. In Russia the people found that their efforts were nullified by a clique of pro-German bureaucrats, while in Germany starvation and privation are being actually aided and abetted by the Junkers.

"The recent pronouncements by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, promising suffrage reform, indicated that the Hohenzollerns are breaking with the Junkers who brought on the war and are endeavoring to strike a better terms with the people. The whole aim of the Hohenzollerns from now on will be to save the dynasty in the crash which seems almost inevitable.

"While, as I say, there are no signs yet that a revolution in Germany is probable in the immediate future, every thinking man must admit to feeling that there are great changes in the air. A year ago a man who would predict that the Socialist Milukoff would within twelve months become the greatest man in Russia would have been called crazy. It is no more absurd to predict today that Liebknecht will become the leader in Germany before another year goes around. I do not predict it, but I am willing to say that it would not at all surprise me.

"Remember this—it is unthinkable that the Entente would conclude a lasting peace with the Hohenzollerns. The people of the allied countries would repel the thought of such a peace after the sacrifices we have endured. Revolution in Germany and the fall of the dynasty seems the only way to the reconstruction of Europe on a stable basis."

STOCKHOLM, March 19, (via London.)—Swedish Socialists have telegraphed greetings to the Socialists of Russia and have sent their congratulations on the "quick and complete success of the political revolution" which "means a gain for the Russian people and all humanity." The telegram declares that not since the French Revolution has such a crushing blow been given to reaction.

The local representative of the Petrograd Telegram Bureau (the official Russian news agency) has been advised to pay no attention hereafter, when sending news, to the former censorship rules. This is taken to mean that political censorship in Russia has been abolished.

FINLAND TO GET HOME RULE.

Censorship Abolished—Old Governors Ousted—Police Sent to Front.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 20.—All advices from Petrograd indicate steady progress toward the settlement of many pressing, even more minor, problems.

All censorship in Russia, except that on military affairs, has been suppressed by the Petrograd Government, according to a Reuter dispatch. The department which had been regulating the affairs of the press has been abolished.

A committee of arts and letters, headed by Maxim Gorky, has been formed to insure the safeguarding of the palaces and artistic property.

The detective and police services are being reorganized, the former members being sent to the front. The Metropolitans of Petrograd and Moscow, Pitrin and Maimry, have been sent into compulsory retirement. The provincial Governors are being replaced by Presidents of Zemstvos or Mayors in the management of food supplies.

The Council of Workingmen's Delegates in Petrograd has prescribed the immediate resumption of work in all factories, according to another dispatch.

The correspondent at Petrograd of The London Evening Star telegraphs:

"In Russia, as everywhere, there are idle hands, and while men like Kerenski are working others are agitating for this or that form of Government which they particularly approve.

"But today the outlook is more hopeful and it is possible a breach between the extremists and moderates may be avoided, both agreeing to support the present temporary Government until a constituent assembly has decided the fate of Russia."

Home rule for Finland is one of the policies of the new Russian Government, according to a Reuter dispatch from Tammerfors, Finland's greatest manufacturing city. The correspondent says that the Finnish Diet will be convened soon and asked to establish a Government possessing the full confidence of the people.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the Russian Cabinet will soon issue a manifesto, dealing with Finnish liberty. Negotiations are proceeding with Baron Rosen, former Ambassador to Washington, with a view to his appointment as Governer General of Finland.

Minister of Justice Karensky has ordered the District Court at Tobolsk, Siberia, to release immediately M. Ovinhuver, former President of the Finnish Diet, and arrange for his journey to Petrograd.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) March 19.—The Dagens Nyheder's correspondent on the Finnish frontier says that commissions, representing the new Russian Government, are visiting all the towns in Finland, appointing new officials and putting the new order of things into effect. In each town mass meetings are held at which the Commissioners explain the objects and purposes of the new Government.

RUSSIAN ENVOY GETS WORD.

Bakhmeteff Tells Lansing of Change —Messages from Francis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—George Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, called at the State Department today to lay before Secretary Lansing a copy of the message received from Dr. Milukoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, announcing the change in Government. This was the first communication the embassy has had from Petrograd since the revolution.

The State Department is not expected to take action on it, and there will be no change in the present status of the Ambassador unless the provisional government desides to recall him.

The State Department today received three delayed telegrams from Ambassador Francis, all were brief, confirming news which had already reached this country in press reports. One dispatch, dated Saturday, contains these statements:

"Workingmen's committee still denounces monarchy and demands social republic. Quiet prevails today. No troubles throughout the whole of Russia."

Later unofficial dispatches have indicated that a compromise has been reached between the Duma and the workingmen.

EXILES URGE PEACE MOVE.

Those in Copenhagen Appeal to All Belligerent Peoples to End War.

COPENHAGEN, March 19, (via London.)—Representatives of Socialist and Revolutionary Parties in Russia now in exile in Copenhagen have adopted resolutions, addressed to the peoples of the belligerent countries of Europe, urging them to join in a movement for peace, without territorial annexations, indemnity, or the infringement of the rights of any nations.

The meeting was presided over by M. Zurahoff, member of the Second Duma from Tiflis, Transcaucasia.

$250,000,000 RUSSIAN TRADE

Figures Show Her Annual Purchases Average That Since 1914.

A compilation of trade between the United States and Russia, made public yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, showed that Russia, even under the old régime, was a rapidly expanding market for American merchandise. Nearly $500,000,000 worth of the product of American factories found a market in Russia in the fifteen years preceding the outbreak of the war, and another $500,000,000 worth in the first two years of the present conflict, 1915 and 1916.

The bank's analysis showed that Russia's imports from the United States in the period 1900-14 amounted to $468,000,000, while American official figures of exports to Russia showed that the annual average in the closing years of that period was about 150 per cent. greater annually than in the opening part of that period. This country's total exports to Russia in the three-year period 1900-02 averaged $11,000,000 per annum, and in the three years 1912-14 averaged more than $31,000,000 per annum.

As American imports from Russia showed a larger percentage of gain than did the exports to that country. The imports of the three-year period 1900-02 averaged a little over $7,000,000 per annum, while in the three years 1912-14 the average was about $23,000,000.

As enumerated by the bank, exports from the United States to Russia include, under normal conditions, chiefly agricultural implements, copper, cotton, binder twine, machinery, boots and shoes, and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel. The principal imports from Russia are hides and skins, wool, flax, and furs.

EX-CZAR'S LAND HOLDINGS.

Denial That He Owns 70 Per Cent. of the Whole Area of Russia.

Nicholas M. Goldenweiser, chief of the Legal Department of the Russian Zemstvo and Citizens' Union, issued a statement yesterday denying the accuracy of the figures concerning the Czar's property holdings in Russia, which THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted yesterday from statistics compiled by Jaakoff Prelooker, former editor of The Anglo-Russian, a London periodical. The statement reads in part:

"Mr. Prelooker states that the 'Czar and his family actually own and receive the revenue from 660,338,927 acres, about 70 per cent. of the whole land area of Russia.'

"In reality, according to the Statistical Handbook (Statisticheski Spravochnik,) St. Petersburg, 1906, published by Zemila i Viola (Land and Liberty Publishing Co., and in which official sources indicated on Page 33 have been used,) the imperial family, including the Czar, owns 7,114,463 desiatins, or about 18,496,000 acres of land. Thus the amount of truth in Mr. Prelooker's statement is equal to about 5 per cent., the exaggeration amounting to 4,000 per cent.

"Mr. Prelooker also states that the nobility in Russia own 181,000,519 acres, whereas the peasantry only 35,141,886 acres of land. This is a grievous mistake. The peasantry owned in 1905 (the year of the publication of the Statistical Handbook) 885,708,000 acres (composed of 135,000,000 desiatins owned by the communes and 12,800,000 desiatins belonging to private peasant owners. The landownership of the peasants has enormously increased since 1905.) Thus the landownership of the peasants is given by Mr. Prelooker as more than ten times smaller than it was in reality twelve years ago, and this fact reduces the value of his subsequent conclusions regarding the '854 loaves of bread produced by the Russian agriculturist' to a very doubtful quantity.

"According to Mr. Prelooker, the Russian tiller of the soil and taxpayer possesses on the average about one-third of an acre. According to statistics and arithmetic, 383,708,000 acres divided even by 160,000,000 (instead of the 96,896,648 peasants indicated by the Statistical Handbook for 1905) gives an average of over two and one-half acres. It remains to be decided whether newborn babies can be equally designated as 'tillers of the soil and taxpayers.'"

Jaakoff Prelooker, to whose figures the foregoing critic takes exception, is the author of "Russia: What She Was and What She Is," "Under the Czar and Queen Victoria," &c., and was the editor of The Anglo-Russian, published in London before the war for the purpose of enlightening readers of English in regard to Russian affairs. His publication offices were then at 21 Paternoster Square. Evidently his figures are not based upon official statistics, which, of course, were controlled by the autocracy and bureaucracy.

LOANS EASIER FOR RUSSIA.

Wall Street, However, Denies Any Offer Has Yet Been Made.

Although Wall Street brokers are agreed that with the establishment of a more liberal Government in Russia it will be easier for that nation to borrow money in the United States, they are not yet quite ready to entertain any financing proposals. It is also felt that

LIBERATED FRENCH CHEER FOR AMERICA

People of Recaptured Villages Say Our Food Alone Kept Them Alive.

GERMANS TOOK EVERYTHING

Soldiers Told Civilians Allied Artillery and Lack of Food Caused Retreat.

AT THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, March 18, (via Paris, March 19.)—The French troops made one of the most significant advances since the beginning of the war yesterday and today. Along a sixty-kilometer front some hundreds of square kilometers fell into the hands of the French, while the German retreat movement gave no evidences of coming to a halt.

This immense tract of reconquered territory was traversed today by a correspondent for The Associated Press, who found the inhabitants in many places where they were allowed to remain by the Germans tearfully joyous at the reappearance of their fellow countrymen coming in as victors.

Among the first words from the women and children, who had been for thirty-two months in the hands of the Germans, were expressions of gratitude to America. "Americans have kept us alive; otherwise we would have died of hunger," they said. This was absolutely spontaneous, the stricken people not being aware that an American correspondent was present.

These people are the first in northeastern France to have an opportunity to give free expression of their feelings and their appreciation of the American effort in their behalf is an example of the general sentiment in the stricken districts.

The joy of the inhabitants at the almost incredible sight of French soldiers entering a town within an hour after the Germans departed on Saturday afternoon was extraordinary, every passing Frenchman or ally being embraced. The correspondent spoke with many women who declared that they owed their own lives as well as those of their children to American relief in the occupied territory.

At Malmaison Farm the Germans evidently opposed with some considerable resistance the French advance, the ground about being pierced with shell holes like a sieve. Further along in the villages of Candor and Lagny many women and children still remained, the rapid retirement not permitting the Germans to carry them off with the Mayor, the Assistant Mayor, and other officials. They asserted that everything they grew in their gardens was requisitioned by the Germans and the sole means of sustaining life was the food distributed by the Americans. Every month the Mayors or other village functionaries were called together where the American representative gave out supplies and life was sustained simply by this means.

At Candor nearly 200 women and children were left in German hands at the beginning of the war. The young men and girls were all carried off to Germany, their parents ever now being ignorant of their whereabouts. Those remaining were compelled to do all kinds of work without payment, and when, for religious reasons, they refused to work on Sunday, they were fined. Even boys over 13 years of age assert that they were driven often under fire to dig ditches or small trenches for military telephone wires. All schools had been closed since the German occupation.

The inhabitants assert that the German soldiers told them weeks ago that they were about to retreat as they were not able to withstand the constant attacks from the Allies on all parts of the line, and further that they were suffering from a shortage of food supplies. These statements confirm information that new military works have been under construction for some time past far in the rear of the German front line.

The Associated Press correspondent entered the area reconquered at Lassigny, which suffered badly, not a house escaping damage, and none of the inhabitants being left behind. Passing through various succeeding lines of former German entrenchments were many still bearing the directions of officials written in German.

Signs of a hasty German departure are visible everywhere, and especially in the villages and towns in the shape of houses blown to fragments by the explosion of incendiary bombs. In the distance burning villages showed that the retreat was still progressing. Here and there were a few corpses of German soldiers, who evidently had been killed while acting as rearguards. Former German positions are just heaps of scattered wire entanglements and the trenches are half filled with water.

Supply columns are proceeding in every direction following the French pursuing troops who keep close on the heels of the retreating Germans, not allowing them a moment's respite.

FIGHTING RENEWED ON ITALIAN FRONT

Two Austrian Airplanes Destroyed and Galliano Station Bombarded.

ROME, March 19. (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—A revival of activity on the Italian front is reported today by the War Office. The announcement reads:

On the whole front there was increased activity of the artillery. It was most marked in the Lagarina Valley. Our field hospitals at Gorizia and Ronchi were struck, causing a few casualties.

The enemy attempted raids in the Giumella Valley and in the Lucati sector. He was checked by our vigilance.

Fine weather was favorable for the aircraft, and after a brisk fight we brought down two enemy airplanes, one within our lines. Last night one of our airships, notwithstanding a strong headwind, succeeded in dropping a ton of high explosives on the railway station at Galliano, in the Lagarina Valley, and on the railway line to the north, in the direction of Mattarello. Good results were obtained. The airship escaped from a heavy fire of anti-aircraft artillery and returned safely.

A squadron of enemy seaplanes dropped bombs on the Grado Lagoon. There were no casualties. The damage was very slight.

BERLIN, March 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Austro-Hungarian Headquarters bulletin of March 17 says:

Italian Theatre—On the Costabella our troops reconquered an advanced position lost March 4, and captured three officers, thirty-four Alpine troops and two machine guns.

TURK ARMY IN PERSIA FLEEING TO FRONTIER

Russians Close on Their Heels—British Take Town on Foe's Line of Retreat.

PETROGRAD, March 19, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Further progress by the Russians in Persia, who have now reached the vicinity of the Turkish border, is reported today by the War Office. The statement follows:

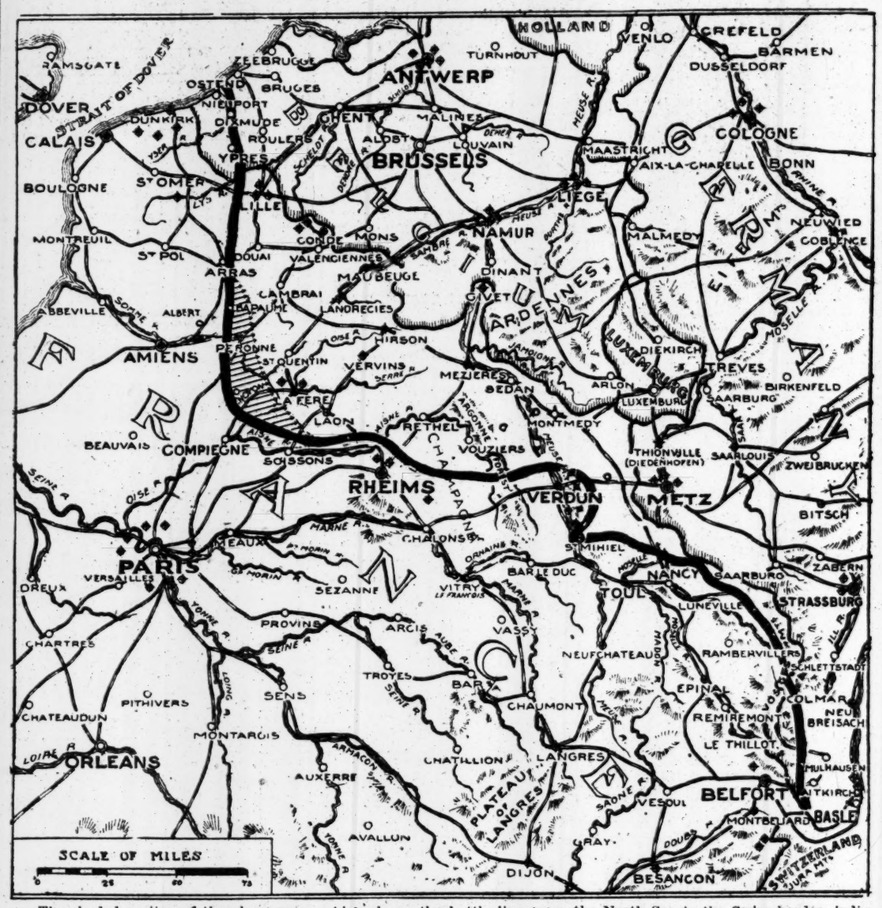
Caucasian Front—In the region south of the town of Baneh we dislodged the Turks from a number of positions. The Turks are retiring in the direction of Pendshevin (probably Panjwin, across the border, in Turkey.)

In the direction of Kermanshah we are pursuing the enemy. We have occupied Harunabad, twenty miles southwest of Kermanshah.

LONDON, March 19.—The following official communication was issued this evening regarding the operations of the British troops against the Turks in Mesopotamia:

During Saturday night General Maude's troops effected a crossing of the Diala River and occupied the village of Bahris and a part of the town of Bakubah, (twenty-five miles northeast of Bagdad.) on the left bank of the river. The enemy retired hastily toward Khanikan.

Portion of France Recovered by the Allies.



The shaded portion of the above map, which shows the battle line from the North Sea to the Swiss border, indicates that part of France recovered by the British and French troops. The new line on which the Germans are expected to make a stand runs from the neighborhood of Arras through Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fère, and Laon to the neighborhood of Rheims. The French yesterday captured Guiseard and Chauny, west and southwest, respectively, of La Fère, and Ham, southwest of St. Quentin.

ALLIES APPROACH NEW GERMAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

and French aviators watched and reported the progress of the retreat, while German airmen were absolutely invisible.

"Indications on all sides show that the retirement of the Germans is becoming even more extensive."

Reuter's correspondent, describing the vagaries of the German retirement, says:

"Sometimes the British find villages held by rearguard forces, sometimes the enemy has completely disappeared. For instance, after the occupation of Péronne, a patrol passed forward two miles to the northeast without getting into touch with the enemy. In another case a patrol crossed the Somme by a partly damaged bridge and hurried into a village a mile away, only to discover it empty.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of the situation is the fact that our patrols got astride the railway between Arras and Bapaume in various places between the towns without encountering any resistance. While this does not prove that we possess undisputed use of these routes, it proves that the Germans are back behind them. They have greatly damaged both the railway and the roads, but the British can soon repair them and restore communication.

"It is an interesting fact that the British are now holding practically the line which Joffre chose for an attempt to make a stand during the great retreat, but was unable to hold under the great pressure of the Germans."

"Between Beugny and Ypres a seven-mile line, running almost parallel with the Arras-Peronne road, but about seven miles east of it, is reported to be held by our infantry, and the village of Vaulx-Vraucourt is in British possession.

"As Arras is approached, the advance slows in pace. The Germans have fallen back behind Hendecourt, nearly ten miles southeast of Arras and only two miles from the main road to Cambrai."

BERLIN, March 19, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Evacuation of territory over a wider sector on the French front, extending from Arras to the Aisne River, is announced by the German War Office.

The text of the statement reads:

During the past few days a strip of land between the district of Arras and the Aisne has been systematically evacuated by us. The strategic movements were prepared long ago and were carried out without being disturbed by the enemy, who followed in only a hesitating manner.

Our protecting troops, by perspicacious and energetic conduct, cast a veil over the abandonment of the positions and the departure of our troops. In the abandoned district the means of communication useful to the enemy have been destroyed. A part of the population, provided with food for five days, was left.

Yesterday near the coast and on the Artois front there was lively fighting activity.

The supplementary report issued tonight from German Army Headquarters says:

In the Somme and Oise districts our protecting troops had engagements with British and French patrols.

AVIATORS AID ADVANCE.

Allied Airmen Harassing Retreat of Germans and Bombing Lines.

LONDON, March 19.—The dry clear weather on the French front has greatly facilitated the work of the allied airmen in harassing the retreating Germans and following their movements. Bombs have been dropped at several points behind the German lines, while the French have bombarded the factories and blast furnaces at Thionville and in the Briey valley.

The British report tonight contains the following regarding air operations:

Our airplanes did much valuable work yesterday in co-operation with our infantry. Enemy troops were engaged successfully with machine guns, and bombs were dropped on a number of places behind the enemy lines.

In the air fights one German machine was destroyed and one was driven down damaged. Two of our airplanes are missing.

The French report says:

During the day of March 18 Adjutant Madon attacked at close range and brought down his eighth German airplane. During the same day another German machine, after having been engaged by one of our pilots, crashed to the ground at a point to to the west of Altkirch. It has been confirmed that another German airplane came down March 17 at a point to the north of Cerny-en-Laonnois.

During the evening of March 17 and the following night a French air squadron bombarded the factories and blast furnaces at Thionville and in the Briey Valley, as well as certain convoys of enemy troops which were marching in the region of Guiscard.

GERMAN VIEW OF RETREAT.

"New Task Ahead," and So Rearrangement in West was Ordered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Dutch correspondents in Berlin have received further official military comments on the great retirement, of which the following is a summary:

"Last year's difficult fighting had for its object the beating off of a double offensive with a minimum of troops This being achieved and Rumania beaten, there is a new task ahead and the former German fighting line has been abandoned entirely in accordance with plans. Thus we set aside the disadvantage of immobility of front and obtain relative freedom and secure ourselves the initiative in the West which we could have achieved only by means of an attack on the enemy's strong positions at the cost of gigantic sacrifices.

"The object of the supreme command is to fulfill the new task with the lowest possible sacrifice of men. Theoretically, the conquest of wide stretches of territory can have a strategic objective, but, in view of the long fronts and wide stretches of enemy country in our possession, there is no object in clinging to fixed positions."

The German object, it is further explained, is to resume the fight "on the ground and at the moment chosen by us, and in the most favorable circumstances."

"It is then explained that the allied commands are now faced by an entirely new task, involving much delay for a rearrangement of their plans. The ground abandoned represents no diminution of the pledges held by Germany. The territory abandoned becomes a fighting ground, and certain preparatory measures accordingly became necessary. Dwelling places have been destroyed only out of military necessity; features of no importance for fighting have been left undisturbed. On the other hand, preparation of the ground for fighting has been made with the utmost thoroughness. Men of military age in occupied territory have been removed, and to the enemy is left the task of looking after the inhabitants left behind."

SEES MISHAP TO GERMANS.

French Critics Think Retreat Can't be Carried Out Successfully.

PARIS, March 19.—The latest news from the front convinces the critics here that the Germans are now engaged in a most difficult and dangerous operation, in view of the large front involved. According to the hitherto accepted theory, to effect such a movement with any safety it was necessary that a distance equal to a two days' march should be maintained between the pursuing and retreating forces. Under the present circumstances both armies are in close contact.

The Germans are carrying out their retirement under the cover of small but picked rearguards, sometimes entirely composed of officers and non-commissioned officers, which make counterattacks when the pursuers press too closely on their heels. The weather, which continues to be extremely clear, is in favor of the advancing Allies.

French military critics maintain that it is more and more unlikely that the Germans can reach the Lille-La Fère line without mishap. It is assumed that they propose to convert this line, which was their former base, into their principal position and remove their base seventeen miles to the rear on a line running from Valenciennes to Laon. It is asserted that from any point of view the Germans are facing an aggravation all in already difficult position and confront even less favorable fighting conditions in the immediate future.

The total territory now regained is roughly calculated at 620 square miles. The nature of the ground over which the Germans retreated was almost all against them and they were harried by cavalry, which is now being used in force for the first time since the battle of the Marne.

The comment on the military aspect of the situation is moderate and even cautious. Le Petit Parisien believes that the rapid retreat of the Germans very probably conceals some design, but that there can be no doubt that, notwithstanding the great confidence inspired by von Hindenburg, the German public will learn with stupefaction of the evacuation of a region where so many Germans have fallen.

The Mayor of Noyon, Senator Noel, Director of the Ecole Centrale, the great Government college for civil engineers, upon learning of the deliverance of his city, announced his intention, although unwell, of returning to his post today. He was arrested by the Germans and taken to Germany as a reprisal for illtreatment alleged to have been given German prisoners in Morocco. M. Trupont, Prefect of the Department of the North, was his companion in captivity, both being eventually repatriated.

FRENCH TROOPS IN BLUE DECEIVED CIVILIANS

Aged Man in Roye Tells French Warriors They Look Strange Without Red Trousers.

PARIS, March 19.—A military "eye-witness," writing from the front, says:

"The forward march of our troops is so rapid and villages are so promptly freed that one is unable to stop in any of them to give a description. Furthermore, all are similar—pillaged, devastated to the foundations.

"At Nesle, a village of 2,500, the French cavalry entered at 10 o'clock in the morning. The entire population was in the streets crying for joy and waving all the tri-colored cloth that was to be found. A French airplane had the first honor of alighting at Nesle. The aviator, flying over the city, saw on the roof of a house a man waving a French flag. He landed immediately, the last of the Germans had just left.

"At Roye the entry to the village was difficult. Streets no longer exist. Gaping holes caused by the explosion of big mines separate the quarters, which are in groups. The Avre River penetrated some of the large excavations, which were transformed into little lakes. Here, again, pillage was savagely and methodically organized. The entire village, looming up like an amphitheatre, offers to the view only houses with bare walls and floors broken in. Tapestries, dishes, linen, pictures, and the smallest objects were carried off and sent toward Germany. Furniture was burned or transported to the trenches, where it was afterward broken up. Each inhabitant was left a mattress, a chair, but only what was necessary.

"Roye retains the aspect of a village, for the church is there and the organ resounds. To describe the joy of the inhabitants is impossible. They grasped our hands in passing. The day for which they have waited so long has arrived. We questioned them unceasingly. Many of them did not hope to see the return of our troops.

"On Feb. 17 190 civilians had received at 5 o'clock in the morning an order to leave toward evening. They left crying. Since then no more have been taken away.

"The Germans did not expect you so soon,' was the unanimous cry. We were told by the inhabitants who remain that the Germans grouped in certain villages the populations of a number of hamlets.

"Continuing our visit in Roye, we encountered on the summit of the city an old man, tall, with white hair and moustache. He waved his arms, being incapable at first in his emotion of saying a word. He lived in the last house of the town, where he spent the existence of a savage, deciding not to see the Germans. Two days ago, realizing that something new was in preparation, he went up to the roof of his house and from afar saw masses of soldiers in blue, their helmets scintillating in the sun.

"'I was waiting for the French,' he said. 'I look for their red trousers, but saw only men in unknown uniform. My blood turned. I said to myself: "Are they more Germans?" But suddenly from the small groups moving across the country came detonations. I understood they were the French warriors, the French clothed in blue, who had arrived.'

"We left the village under the guidance of this old man. The Germans, said he, had revenged themselves even on the fields. In fact, everywhere the trees were cut down, all the apple trees, from Roye to Champien, and the fine trees along the Roiglise road suffered the same fate."

LASSIGNY COMPLETE WRECK.

Even the Church Destroyed—Germans Take Hostages with Them.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LASSIGNY, Sunday night, March 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German retreat now extends in a round semi-circle from Roye on the west by Ribecourt, south of Noyon. Here, yesterday morning, the line turned eastward to the mountains above Soissons, where it may continue and end. The German staff may still be able, so far as I know, to throw the dust of ingenuous explanations or mysterious designs into the eyes of their own constituents, whose credulity seems boundless.

It would be the height of folly for us to allow ourselves to be deceived or waste our time around their booby trap. Verdun and the Somme have broken the military strength of the German Empire. The western front could be held no longer. They could not face there another offensive, so a great tract of country occupied for two and one-half years is abandoned with hardly even formal resistance to the advancing troops. Let us not forget, however, that the thief is trying to get off with his spoils and with his crimes unpunished.

Roye, Nesle, Beuvraignes, Lassigny, Ribecourt, Carlepont, Morsain, Nouvron, and many other towns and villages are restored, or at least their sites are restored to the rightful owners. There is not the slightest glimmering of moral sense in the manner of the retreat. Not content with having ruined much of the country occupied, the Germans left new ruins in their wake. They have carried away new bodies of hostages. In a word, they maintained their worst traditions.

I tramped some fifteen miles this afternoon among the villages between Lassigny and the Roye-Noyon high road. Lassigny is pretty completely destroyed, including the fine church built of great blocks of white sandstone. The population was long ago evacuated. At La Potière and Plessis-Cacheleux also no civilians remained to welcome the French troops, but in the larger village of Lagny I found nearly 200 women, children, and old men—the remnants of a once prosperous community, now broken, scattered, and impoverished.

I examined the great barns that the German soldiers had blown up from sheer spite before leaving, without shadow of reason. On the northern horizon columns of smoke were rising from three burning villages. No church service and no schooling had been allowed during the war. The people had been compelled, so far as able, to work in the fields and otherwise for the garrison. At the beginning of the war the curé and three leading villagers were shot, while yet others were taken into captivity, nominally as hostages. For a fortnight past, the women told me, the Germans had been preparing for departure, destroying or taking away what they thought might be of use to the advancing French. They left at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, taking more hostages with them. The French bombarded them during the last hours, the villagers going into their cellars. A few gray-clad bodies lying beside the road today marked the effects of this.

The French entered the village and other places in the region last night, and the pathos of their welcome can be imagined. Multiply this simple report by a hundred, imagine all France, after being habituated for two years to the fixity of intrenched lines, looking on breathlessly at this vast and sudden change, and you will have some idea of its moral effects. As for the army, which is only the embodied strength of the nation, hardened and sharpened by bitter experience, it is cheered by this confirmation of its faith, and is doubly sure of victory, and so the order of the day is "Forward." All along the line, from the junction with the British around the corner to the Aisne, "forward" go the infantry, and all roads are alive with blue, serpentine columns of French infantry, hooded carts and motor lorries bringing up supplies, field kitchens with smoking chimneys, machine-gun section, and red cross detachments. "Forward!" The artillery takes up the cry and off they go. There are some cavalry, about including turbanned Africans on wiry little horses.

There is a universal feeling of having the long game completely in hand at last.

"The difficult thing," an officer said to me last night, "will be to hold our men in." My impression is, however, that the men instinctively understand the situation. You see them in leisure moments reading the day's papers on the battlefield, reading today, for instance, of the great British advance, and coming quickly to the essential facts. It is the first time such a thing has been possible in war, and with the quick French wit it makes an important difference.

Cavalry patrols have been in action today for the first time in many months. So far the frontage of the French advance is about forty miles, and to the northeast of Lassigny it reached a depth of thirteen miles.

GERMANS GAIN AT VERDUN.

Drive Back French in Strong Attack, Later Lose Some Ground.

PARIS, March 19.—On the Verdun front the Germans made a heavy attack last night between Avocourt and Dead Man Hill after artillery preparation. They penetrated the French lines on a front of 270 yards, but were ejected from part of this position after violent hand-to-hand fighting.

Later in the day the French by a further counterattack recaptured almost all the ground which the Germans had taken. The fighting is still going on.

The text of the afternoon War Office statement regarding the Verdun front follows:

In the Argonne, near La Harazée, we delivered a surprise attack and took some prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse yesterday evening, after a violent bombardment upon the front between Avocourt and Dead Man Hill, German forces delivered a strong attack upon our positions between these two points. Our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns broke the waves of this assault along the greater portion of the front attacked before it was possible for the enemy to reach our line, and resulted in the infliction of heavy losses.

Near Hill 304 and in the outskirts of the Avocourt Wood, where some detachments of the enemy were successful in penetrating our lines over a distance of 250 meters, there was a spirited hand-to-hand engagement. As a result of this fighting the enemy were driven back from a portion of the advanced positions they had occupied.

The text of the night report is as follows:

In Champagne the artillery fighting became violent in the afternoon in the region of the Butte du Mesnil and west of Auberive.

On the left bank of the Meuse we recaptured almost all the trench elements which the enemy had entered. The fighting continues.

BERLIN, March 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Several lines of French trenches, over an extent of 600 meters in one section and 800 meters in another, on the Verdun front, were stormed yesterday by the Germans. Nearly 500 French prisoners were taken, the War Office reports.

The text of the statement follows:

In the afternoon companies of frequently tested regiments stormed, in the southeastern part of Malancourt Wood and on the east slope of Hill 304, (Verdun region,) several lines of French trenches on fronts of 500 and 800 meters and brought back eight officers, 485 men, and several machine guns and mine throwers.

During the night a counterattack by the French was repulsed. An advance by storming detachments on the south slope of Dead Man Hill resulted in several prisoners being brought in.

PARIS SEES VICTORY'S DAWN.

Populace Overjoyed at Wide Extent of the German Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19.—Rush of events in the last few days has of course stirred the population to its depth, but the fact which stands out even more ominously is the transformation of the former impressionable and overstrung Parisian temperament. In the first flush of the dawn of victory, so long awaited, the capital remains serenely calm. Animated groups discussing the glad tidings and the smiling countenances of the passersby bear eloquent testimony that this calm is by no means stolid indifference.

Two military opinions prevail, coupled with surprise at the rapidity of the retreat. One is that the Germans are deliberately shortening their line in order to delay the allied artillery offensive, the Germans possibly counting on deferring decisive engagements as long as possible while continuing to occupy French soil. The other opinion, which is naturally more popular, is that the Germans are morally weakened by the internal situation, and the fact having been proved to them many times that they cannot hope to break the allied lines, they prefer retreat to slaughter. The German left, which still rests heavily on the Meuse, will bear watching, as is indicated in this afternoon's communiqué.

Gun Fighting on the Belgian Front.

HAVRE, March 19, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

There was light cannonading in the direction of Noordschoote, heavier artillery fighting near Het Sas and Steenstraete, where the Belgian guns energetically countershelled the German artillery.

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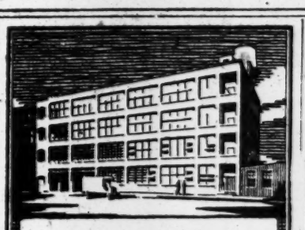

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CORRECT ENGLISH

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ROADS YIELDED FOR THE COUNTRY'S GOOD

Secretary Lane's Impassioned Appeal Moved the Managers to Surrender.

"THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY"

American Flag, In Morning's First Light, Hailed as Omen at End of Long Fight for Peace.

Four men, wearied for want of sleep during the greater part of sixty hours, went to their well-earned rest at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having guaranteed the nation against a continent-wide railroad strike. Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had, after an all-night conference, signed, with Elisha Lee for the railroads and the heads of the four railway brotherhoods, a peace pact that ended a crisis which had threatened dire consequences to the United States.

"We made peace just as the day was breaking," said Secretary Lane. "Tired with the long strain, we were shaking hands all around when Mr. Carter of the firemen stepped to the window and said: 'Gentlemen, look there! It is the dawn of a new day.'

"We looked and over a building floated the American flag in the first light of dawn. I do believe that patriotism was the controlling motive in the settlement of the dispute. I hope each of the managers will always look back upon the concession which prevented the strike as the biggest thing he has ever done."

The dramatic climax of the negotiations came late Sunday night when after fruitless appeals to the labor leaders to surrender something in the name of patriotism, the committee went into conference with the managers. Secretary Lane had been talking over the telephone with President Wilson, who told him the strike must be averted at all costs. Mr. Lane then appealed in a stirring speech to the patriotism of the railroad men, who up to that time had been adamant. He told them the United States was in danger of war, a danger accentuated by the sinking of the three American ships.

Appealed to Their Patriotism.

"In such a time, gentlemen," he said, "there is something bigger than what this will cost you—there is the good of your country." After an hour's fervid speech Secretary Lane thus concluded:

"I don't want you to have tomorrow come and find the 100,000,000 people of the United States face to face with two horrors—one the destruction of our ships by an enemy and the other the possible starvation of our people and the certain paralysis of our industries."

It was this appeal that won the managers. They went away to talk it over, and an hour and a half later sent their surrender to Secretary Lane. When W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen and spokesman for the brotherhoods, was told of Mr. Lane's speech he said:

"We are as good patriots as they are. We can climb down that same ladder. Last August, on the appeal of the President of the United States, we surrendered 50 per cent. of our demands. We would have been willing to settle now on the same basis."

The agreement, signed by the mediators, the labor leaders, and the railroad managers, gives the trainmen ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and overtime at pro rata. Its terms are:

In all road service, except passenger, where schedules now read "100 miles or less, nine or ten hours or less, overtime at ten or eleven miles per hour," insert "eight hours or less for a basic day and twelve and one-half miles per hour for a speed basis." For the purpose of computing overtime, overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

In all yard, switching, and hostling service, where schedules now read "ten, eleven, or twelve hours or less shall constitute a day's work," insert "eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work at present ten hours' pay," overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour. In yards now working on an eight-hour basis the daily rate shall be the present ten-hour standard rate, with overtime at one-eighth of the present standard daily rate.

In case the law is declared unconstitutional, eight hours or less at present ten hours' pay will constitute a day's work in hostling service. In passenger service the present mileage basis will be maintained. On roads now having a flat ten-hour day in passenger service the rule will be amended to read "eight within ten hours."

For all classes of employes in short turn-around passenger service where the rule now reads "eight within twelve hours" it will be amended to read "eight within ten hours." For such territory as has no number of hours for a day's work in short turn-around passenger service the eight within ten-hour rule applies, overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth the daily rate per hour. The General Committee on individual roads may elect to retain their present overtime rule in short turn-around passenger service, or the foregoing provisions, but may not make a combination of them both to produce greater compensation than is provided on either basis.

In the event the law is held constitutional, if the foregoing settlement is inconsistent with the decision of the court, the application will be adjusted to the decision. If declared unconstitutional the above stands with all the provisions as written. The foregoing is to govern for such roads, classes of employes, and classes of service represented by the National Conference Committee of the railways.

Calling Off the Strike.

It was when the agreement was signed that the four brotherhood chiefs set to work to call off the strike. The cancellation messages were sent [illegible] in code. Previously, when it looked as if a settlement would be made, [illegible] had sent out this telegram, [illegible]orted here heavy storm tomorrow [illegible] which meant, decoded, "Prospect of settlement favorable." Earlier this message had been sent, "Sailing tomorrow for Paris," which meant "Indications are that no settlement can be made."

The settlement signed with the four brotherhoods still leaves the railroads face to face with the claim of telegraphers, shopmen, and other railroad workers who have asserted that, inasmuch as the Adamson law said every one engaged in the operation of interstate commerce trains should get the eight-hour day, they are included. The decision of the Supreme Court did not make a ruling on this point. W. G. Lee, when asked if his organizations would help the other classes of workers to get the eight-hour day, said: "We will lend them our moral support, that is all."

Secretary Lane was awakened just before noon to be told that the Adamson law had been upheld.

"Good," he exclaimed. "That's what I expected. It justified the interest we took in obtaining a postponement of two days. As the situation stands, we have now an interpretation of the Adamson law framed by the brotherhoods and the railroad managers so that the danger of confusion over the construction of the law is obviated."

Mr. Lane was asked if the settlement committee had discussed the question of whether the railroads should have an increase in freight rates to compensate them for the extra expense of putting the eight-hour day into effect.

"We did not discuss it formally," he said. "We have nothing to do with that. But I do believe that the railroads should have compensation for the financial burden assumed in granting the eight-hour day."

FREIGHT SERVICE RESUMED.

Embargoes Lifted on Most Roads Following Strike Settlement.

Though freight service on all trunk lines was more or less deranged by preparations for the threatened strike, indications yesterday were that conditions would return within a few days to the degree of congestion which has prevailed for many months, and which the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission jointly have been trying to alleviate. Nearly all the railroads lifted the embargoes yesterday, imposed after the strike was ordered, or prepared to do so as soon as reciprocal arrangements could be made with connecting lines, the only notable exception being the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which announced a partial embargo because of interruption to traffic due to the threatened strike.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD BY COURT

Continued from Page 1.

commerce to the public detriment, and to forbid them to leave their jobs.

7. While the private interests of employers and employes in their disputes are admitted, it is stated flatly that the public rights must be controlling.

8. By analogy, to control in the same way any interstate business, the size of which would make public damage result from its cessation owing to a dispute between employers and employed.

Must Protect Private Property.

In making these broad declarations of the power of Congress, the court reiterates that private property must be protected and that confiscation, either direct or indirect, cannot be permitted. In this connection the court points out that the work day prescribed in the statute had already been adopted by 13 per cent. of the interstate roads of the country, and in Government manufactories and in all concerns doing contract work for the Government. As to excessive penalties, the court says simply that the question of recovering penalties has been raised and that question might, therefore, be left to the future.

As to the power of Congress to force interstate employes to continue their work, the opinion says:

"Whatever would be the right of the employe engaged in a private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them, and by concert of action to agree with others to leave upon the same condition, such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest, and as to which the power to regulate commerce possessed by Congress applied and the resulting right to fix in case of disagreement and dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained."

In upholding the statute the majority reversed Federal Judge Hook's decree enjoining its enforcement and dismissed the railroads' test suit, leaving the Federal Government free to enforce the statute under its stringent penalties. Dismissal of about 500 other railroad injunction suits, pressing of which was suspended under agreement between the Government and the roads, will follow as a matter of course. The temporary wage increases are effective under the law until the Goethals Commission reports, while the future wage scales under permanent eight-hour day standard will await either private or Congressional action after the report.

Attorney General Gregory said tonight the court's finding was naturally gratifying to the Government, and added: "The decision disposes of the large questions immediately involved, and will likely have a bearing on other issues which may develop."

THE MAJORITY OPINION.

The majority opinion, as delivered by Chief Justice White, in part, follows:

"Was there power in Congress under the circumstances existing to deal with the hours of work and wages of railroad employes engaged in interstate commerce, is the principal question here to be considered.

"Its solution, as well as that of other questions which also arise, will be clarified by a brief statement of the conditions out of which the controversy arose.

"Two systems controlled in March, 1916, concerning wages of railroad employes: One, an eight-hour standard of work and wages, with additional pay for overtime, governing on about 15 per cent. of the railroads; the other, a stated mileage task of 100 miles to be performed during ten hours, with extra pay for any excess, in force on about 85 per cent. of the roads.

"The organizations representing the employes of the railroads in that month made a formal demand upon the employers that, as to all engaged in the movement of trains except passenger trains, the 100-mile task be fixed for eight hours, provided that it was not so done as to lower wages, and provided that an extra allowance for overtime calculated by the minute at one and one-half time the rate of the regular hours' service be established.

Demands of the Brotherhoods.

"The demand made this standard obligatory on the railroads but optional on the employes, as it left the right to the employes to retain their existing system on any particular road if they elected to do so. The terms of the demand were as follows, except the one which reserved the option which is in the margin, and others making Article 1 applicable to yard and switching and hostling service:

Article 1—(A) In all road service, 100 miles or less, eight hours or less will constitute a day except in passenger service. Miles in excess of 100 will be paid for at the same rate per mile.

(B) On runs of 100 miles or less overtime will begin at the expiration of eight hours.

(C) On runs of over 100 miles overtime will begin when the time on duty exceeds the miles run divided by 12½ miles per hour.

(D) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis and paid for at time and one-half times the pro rata rate.

(E) No one shall receive less for eight hours or 100 miles than they now receive for a minimum day or 100 miles for the class of engine used or for service performed.

(F) Time will be computed continuously from time required for duty until release from duty and responsibility at end of day or run.

"The employers refused the demand and the employes, through their organizations, by concert of action took the steps to call a general strike of all railroad employes throughout the whole country.

"The President of the United States invited a conference between the parties. He proposed arbitration. The employers agreed to it and the employes rejected it. The President then suggested the eight-hour standard of work and wages. The employers rejected this and the employes accepted it. Before the disagreement was resolved the representatives of the employes abruptly called a general strike throughout the whole country, fixed for an early day. The President, stating his efforts to relieve the situation and pointing out that no resources at law were at his disposal for compulsory arbitration to save the commercial disaster, the property injury and the personal suffering of all, not to say starvation which would be brought to many among the vast body of the people if the strike was not prevented, asked Congress, first, that the eight-hour standard of work and wages be fixed by law, and, second, that an official body be created to observe, during a reasonable time, the operation of the legislation and that an explicit assurance be given that if the result of such observation established such an increased cost to the employers as justified an increased rate, the power, would be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize it. Congress responded by enacting the statute, whose validity, as we have said, we are called upon to consider.

Question of Constitutionality.

"The duty to do so arises from the fact that the employers, unwilling to accept the act and challenging the constitutional power of Congress to enact it, began this typical suit against the officers of certan labor unions and the United States District Attorney to enjoin the enforcement of the statute.

"The law was made to take effect only on Jan. 1, 1917. To expedite the final decision before that date, the representatives of the labor unions were dropped out, agreements essential to hasten it were made, and it was stipulated that pending the final disposition of the cause that carriers would keep accounts of the wages which would have been earned if the statute was enforced so as to enable their payment if the law was finally upheld.

"Stating its desire to co-operate with the parties in their purpose to expedite the cause, the court below, briefly announcing that it was of opinion that Congress had no constitutional power to enact the statute, enjoined its enforcement, and as the result of the direct appeal which followed, we come, after elaborate oral and printed arguments, to dispose of the controversy.

"All the propositions relied upon and arguments advanced ultimately come to two questions:

"First, the entire want of constitutional power to deal with the subjects embraced by the statute, and, second, such abuse of the power if possessed as rendered its exercise unconstitutional. We will consider these subjects under distinct propositions separately.

"There must be knowledge of the power exerted before determining whether as exercised it was constitutional, and we must hence settle a dispute on that question before going further. Only an eight-hour standard for work and wages was provided, is the contention on the one side, and in substance only a scale of wages was provided, is the argument on the other. We are of the opinion that both are right and, in a sense, both wrong in so far as it is assumed that the one excludes the other. * * * Both provisions are equally mandatory. * * * However, there is this very broad difference between the two powers exerted. The first, the eight-hour standard, is permanently fixed. The second, the fixing of the wage standard resulting from the prohibition against paying lower wages, is expressly limited to the time specified in Section 2 (of the law.) It is, therefore, not permanent, but temporary, leaving the employers and employes free as to the subject of wages to govern their relations by their own agreements after the specified time.

Right to Fix Hours.

"Concretely stated, therefore, the question is this: Did Congress have power under the circumstances * * * to provide a permanent eight-hour standard and to create by legislative action a standard of wages to be operative upon the employers and employes for such reasonable time as it deemed necessary to afford an opportunity for the meeting of the minds of employers and employes on the subject of wages?

"Coming to the general considerations * * * we put the question as to the eight-hour standard entirely out of view on the ground that the authority to permanently establish it is so clearly sustained as to render the subject not disputable.

"What was the extent of the power, therefore, of Congress to regulate, considering the scope of regulation which the Government had the right to exert with references to interstate commerce carriers when it came to exercise its legislative authority to regulate commerce, is the matter to be decided. That the business of common carriers by rail is in a sense a public business * * * is settled by so many decisions, State and Federal, and is illustrated by such a continuous exertion of State and Federal legislative power as to leave no room for question on the subject.

"If the situation which we have described and with which the act of Congress dealt be taken into view * * * it would seem inevitably to result that the power to regulate necessarily obtained and was subject to be applied to the extent necessary to provide a remedy for the situation. * * * This must be, unless it can be said that the right to so regulate as to save and protect the public interest did not apply to a case where the destruction of the public right was imminent as the result of a dispute between the parties and the consequent failure to establish by private agreement the standard of wages which was essential; in other words, that the existence of the public right and the public power to preserve it was wholly under the control of the private right to establish a standard by agreement. Nor is it an answer to this view to suggest that the situation was one of emergency, and that emergency cannot be made the source of power. The proposition begs the question, since although an emergency may not call into life a power which has never lived, nevertheless emergency may afford a reason for the exertion of a living power already enjoyed. If acts which if done would interrupt, if not destroy, interstate commerce, may be by anticipation legislatively prevented, by the same token the power to regulate may be exercised to guard against the cessation of interstate commerce threatened by a failure of employers and employes to agree as to the standard of wages, such standard being an essential prerequisite to the uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce."

Powers of Congress.

Here the Chief Justice recounted at length the previously acknowledged powers of Congress to regulate commerce:

"In the presence of this vast body of acknowledged powers, there would seem to be no ground for disputing the power which was exercised in the act which is before us so as to prescribe by law for the absence of a standard of wages caused by the failure to exercise the private right * * * to the end that no individual dispute or difference might bring ruin to the vast interests concerned. * * * What would be the value of the right to a reasonable rate if all movement in interstate commerce could be stopped as a result of a mere dispute between the parties or their failure to exert a primary private right concerning a matter of interstate commerce? Again, what purpose would be subserved by all the regulations established to secure the enjoyment by the public of an efficient and reasonable service if there was no power in Government to prevent all service from being destroyed?

"Further yet, what benefits would flow to society by recognizing the right, because of the public interest, to regulate the relation of employer and employe and of the employes among themselves, and to give to the latter peculiar and special rights safeguarding their persons, protecting them in case of accident, and giving efficient remedies for that purpose, if there was no power to remedy a situation created by a dispute between employers and employes as to rate of wages, which, if not remedied, would leave the public helpless, the whole people ruined, and all the homes of the land submitted to a danger of the most serious character?

"And, finally, to what decision would it not reduce the proposition that the Government had power to enforce the duty of operation, if that power did not extend to doing that which was essential to prevent operation from being completely stopped by filling the interregnum created by an absence of a conventional standard of wages because of a dispute on that subject between the employers and employes by a legislative standard binding on employers and employes for such a time as might be deemed by the Legislature reasonably adequate to enable normal conditions to come about as the result of agreements as to wages between the parties?

Clearly Within Rights of Congress.

"We are of opinion that the reasons stated conclusively establish that from the point of view of inherent power the act which is before us was clearly within the legislative power of Congress to adopt, and that in substance and effect it amounted to an exertion of its authority under the circumstances disclosed to compulsorily arbitrate the dispute between the parties by establishing, as to the subject matter of that dispute, a legislative standard of wages operative and binding as a matter of law upon the parties—a power none the less efficaciously exerted because exercised by direct legislative act instead of means providing for the bringing about of such result.

"If it be conceded that the power to enact the statute was in effect the exercise of the rights to fix wages where by reason of the dispute there had been a failure to fix by agreement, it would simply serve to show the nature and character of the regulation essential to protect the public right and safeguard the movement of interstate commerce, not involving any denial of the authority to adopt it.

"And this leaves only to be generally considered whether the right to exercise such a power under the conditions which existed was limited or restrained by the private rights of the carriers or their employes.

"As to the carrier, as engaging in the business of interstate commerce subjects the carrier to the lawful power of Congress to regulate * * * it follows that the very absence of the scale of wages by agreement and the impediment and destruction of interstate commerce which was threatened called for the appropriate and relevant remedy, the creation of a standard by operation of law binding upon the carrier.

Rights of the Public.

"As to the employe; here again it is obvious that what we have previously said is applicable and decisive, since whatever would be the right of an employe engaged in a private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them and by concert of action to agree with others to leave upon the same condition, such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest, and as to which the power to regulate commerce possessed by Congress applied and the resulting right to fix in a case of disagreement and dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained.

"In other words, considering comprehensively the situation of the employer and the employe in the light of the obligations arising from the public interest and of the work in which they are engaged and the degree of regulation which may be lawfully exerted by Congress as to that business, it must follow that the exercise of the lawful governmental right is controlling.

"This results from the considerations which, * * * we repeat, since conceding that from the point of view of the private right and private interest as contradistinguished from the public interest the power exists between * * * employers and employes, to agree as to a standard of wages free from legislative interference, that right in no way affects the lawmaking power to protect the public right and create a standard of wages resulting from a dispute as to wages and a failure therefore to establish by consent a standard.

"The capacity to exercise the private right free from legislative interference affords no ground for saying that legislative power does not exist to protect the public interest from the injury resulting from a failure to exercise the private right. In saying this, of course, it is always to be borne in mind that as to both carrier and employe the beneficent and ever-present safeguards of the Constitution are applicable, and therefore both are protected against confiscation and against every act of arbitrary power which if given effect to would amount to a denial of due process or would be repugnant to any other constitutional right.

No Question of Private Right.

"And this emphasizes that there is no question here of purely private right.

"Having thus adversely disposed of the contentions as to the inherent want of power to come to consider all the other propositions which group themselves under a common heading, that is:

"Second, such an abuse of the power if possessed as rendered its exercise unconstitutional

"The want of equality is based upon two considerations. The one is the exemption of certain short line and electric railroads. We dismiss it because it has been adversely disposed of by many previous decisions. The second rests upon the charge that unlawful inequality results because the statute deals not with all, but only with the wages of employes engaged in the movement of trains. But such employes were those concerning whom the dispute in which wages existed, growing out of which the threat of interruption of interstate commerce arose—a consideration which establishes an adequate basis for the statutory classification.

"As to penalties, it suffices to say that in this case a recovery of penalties is not asked and consequently the subject may well be postponed until it actually arises for decision." (At this point the Chief Justice dealt at length with the argument that the law was "unworkable.")

Disposing of the argument of unworkability, the Chief Justice said:

"Considering the extreme contentions relied upon in the light of this situation we can discover no basis upon which they may rest. * * * When it is considered that no contention is made that in any view the enforcement of the act would result in confiscation, the misconception upon which all the propositions proceed become apparent.

"Finally, we say that the contention that the act was void and could not be made operative because of the unworkability of its provisions, is without merit; since we see no reason to doubt that if the standard fixed by the act were made applicable and a candid effort followed to carry it out, the result would be without difficulty accomplished. It is true that it might follow that in some cases because of particular terms of employment or exceptional surroundings some change might be necessary, but these exceptions afford no ground for holding the act void because its provisions are not susceptible in practice of being carried out.

"Being of the opinion that Congress had the power to adopt the act in question, whether it be viewed as a direct fixing of wages to meet the absence of a standard on that subject resulting from the dispute between the parties or as the exertion by Congress of the power which it undoubtedly possessed to provide by appropriate legislation for compulsory arbitration—a power which inevitably resulted from its authority to protect interstate commerce in dealing with a situation like that which was before it—we conclude that the court below erred in holding the statute was not within the power of Congress to enact and in restraining its enforcement, and its decree therefore must be and it is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill."

DISSENTING OPINIONS.

"Arbitrary and Unreasonable Taking of Property," Says Justice Day.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Holding the Adamson act an "arbitrary and unreasonable taking of property from the railroads without due process of law, experimental and admittedly enacted without due deliberation," Justice Day dissented, although, he said, he was not prepared to say Congress is without power to regulate railroad wages. He expressly said, however, he did not believe Congress has power to enforce compulsory arbitration.

"I agree that to secure proper service and to insure reasonable rates to the public * * * Congress has the power to fix the amount of compensation," he said, adding that this power must be exercised subject to usual constitutional limitations of "due process" of law.

Stating that the law provides temporary pay for eight hours' service formerly required for ten hours, Justice Day said:

"In other words, Congress expresses its inability to fix in advance of investigation a just and proper wage. It inevitably follows that the cost of the experiment, many millions of dollars, must be paid not by the public, but by legislative edict is made to fall entirely upon one of the parties. Inherently, such legislation requires that such investigation and deliberation shall precede action. Nevertheless, Congress has in this act itself declared the lack of sufficient information and knowledge to warrant the action taken, and has directed an experiment to determine what it should do.

"Such legislation, it seems to me, amounts to the taking of the property of one and giving it to another in violation of the spirit of fair play and due process clause. No emergency, whatever the character, could justify the violation of constitutional rights."

Justice McReynolds's Views.

Justice McReynolds's dissenting opinion said:

"Whatever else the act may do, it certainly commands that during a minimum period of seven months interstate carriers by railroad shall pay their employes engaged in operating trains for eight hours' work a wage not less than the one then established for a standard day—generally of ten hours.

"I have not heretofore supposed that such action was a regulation of commerce within the fair intendment of those words as used in the Constitution; and the argument advanced in support of the contrary view is unsatisfactory to my mind. I cannot, therefore, concur in the conclusion that it was within the power of Congress to enact the statute."

Following is the synopsis of the dissenting opinion of Justice Pitney, joined by Justice Van Devanter:

"Mr. Justice Pitney, for himself and Mr. Justice Van Devanter, delivered a dissenting opinion expressing concurrence in the view of Mr. Justice Day that the Adamson law was unconstitutional, because Congress, although confessedly not in possession of the information necessary for intelligent and just treatment of the controversy between carriers and the trainmen, arbitrarily imposed upon the carriers the entire and enormous cost of an experimental increase in wages, without providing for any compensation to be paid in case the investigation should demonstrate the impropriety of the increase.

"Mr. Justice Pitney's opinion expressed the view of himself and Mr. Justice Van Devanter that the act is unconstitutional on the further and more fundamental ground that it is not a proper and legitimate regulation of commerce within the meaning of the Constitution; that it does not establish eight hours as the limit of a day's work, there being no prohibition of service in excess of eight hours per day, nor any penalty for overtime work; that the act merely provides that eight hours shall be treated as the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning compensation for services.

"Mr. Justice Pitney said that the act cannot be sustained as a regulation of commerce because it has no such operation or effect; prescribed no service to the public; does not regulate the mode in which service is to be performed, or the safeguard to be placed about it, or the qualifications or conduct of those who are to perform it, and has no closer relation to or connection with commerce than has the price which the carrier pays for its engines and cars or for the coal used in propelling them.

"The trainmen having accepted employment under the carriers in interstate commerce, so that employers and employes all engaged together in a quasi-public service, the act simply sets in and prescribes how the money earned in the public service shall be divided between the employers and the employes, this being a regulation not of commerce, but of the internal concerns of the commerce carriers, precisely as if the act were to provide that the rate of interest payable to the bondholders must be decreased and the dividend payments to the stockholders correspondingly increased.

Not an Emergency Act.

"That the act cannot be sustained as analogous to the power to fix rates of freight and fare or as a branch of that power. The interests of the public in the regulation of rates lies in limiting the carrier to a reasonable compensation, and is in the direction of lowering, not increasing, expenses, while the present act has for its purpose and necessary effect the increasing of expenses.

"That the act cannot be sustained as an emergency measure, for an emergency cannot create a power nor excuse a defiance of the constitutional limitations upon the powers of the Government.

"If the public exigency required it, Congress perhaps might appropriate public moneys to satisfy the demands of the trainmen; but there is no argument for requiring the carriers to pay the cost that would not apply equally to renewed demands as often as made, if made by men who had the power to tie up traffic.

"And that the act usurps the right of the owners of the railroads to manage their own property in matters not affecting the character of the service, and is an attempt to control and manage them rather than to regulate commerce, in particular it deprives the railroad companies of their constitutional right to agree with their employes as to the terms of employment."

RAILROADS TO ASK FOR HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

Wall Street Believes Supreme Court Decision Will Hasten Move for Increase.

Surrender by the railway managers to practically all of the demands made upon them by the representatives of the four brotherhoods, followed within a few hours yesterday by the decision of the Supreme Court, will hasten plans which have been quietly developing for a new application for an increase in freight rates.

It was said yesterday in authoritative quarters that railroad Directors have been giving a good deal of thought to the unsatisfactory financial position of even the prosperous railroads, and that they would have formulated a request for a readjustment of the rate structure even if the demand of the brotherhoods had been defeated.

The settlement agreed upon and the Supreme Court's decision make the Adamson day effective as of Jan. 1 last, so that the railways will have three months' back wages to pay. This will mean the distribution of about $12,000,000 to the men just as soon as the final details regarding the adjustment of schedules to the short day can be worked out.

A popular impression that the railroads, with their new high record earnings for 1916, now being published, are enjoying a period of great prosperity is not shared by investors. The steadily increasing proportion of gross revenues consumed by labor costs or transportation expenses has meant a diminishing proportion available for improvements.

Wall Street heard yesterday that no intimation had come from official sources that the carriers would be allowed a rate advance to compensate them for their surrender to the unions, but it was regarded as significant of the feeling in Washington that Secretary Franklin K. Lane had expressed his belief that they should get higher rates.

"When the New York Central, which may be regarded as a 6 per cent. stock, cannot sell new shares at par to meet its improvement needs it is foolish to point to current earnings as an answer to the argument that transportation charges are not adequate," a railroad official said. "The Southern Railway and the Erie have not been able to sell bonds, but have had to fall back again on short term notes. Rates are too low when the best managed lines, operating in the richest territory, cannot afford to go ahead with needed improvements because of their inability to borrow money on fair terms."

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, said in his report yesterday:

"It is apparent that the railroads generally will have to increase rates, both passenger and freight, to meet increased prices of fuel, and materials and supplies of all kinds, and other operating costs."

URGES FEDERAL CONTROL.

Lovett Says Railroads Will Need $10,000,000,000 for Development.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Immediate nationalization of railroad control was urged today by Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the board of the Union Pacific, in testifying before the Congressional committee investigating all phases of the railway problem. Final disposition of the control question, he declared, would prove a great factor in the grave problem of obtaining new capital with which to continue railroad development.

About $1,000,000,000 new capital would be required annually during the next ten years to develop railways properly, Mr. Lovett said, and he believed that when the present "abnormal" prosperity passed it would be difficult to obtain the money.

"Everything we use has gone up," Mr. Lovett said. "Hence I am afraid our gross earnings will dwindle."

Great factors constituting the problems of railway operation were multiplicity of regulation in respect to securities, regulation of rates so as to unduly reduce revenue, inability of the Interstate Commerce Commission to perform its duties under existing laws, absence of compulsory strike settlement laws, increased taxation, and the general effect of these conditions on the investing public.

CONGRATULATES THE NATION.

Calvin of Union Pacific Speaks of "Defeat of Sinister Influence."

OMAHA, Neb., March 19.—President E. E. Calvin of the Union Pacific Railroad, in a statement issued tonight asserted that "the nation is to be congratulated that the sinister influence which sought to tie the hands of our country through the means of a tie-up of the railroads has been defeated.

"The outstanding fact of this settlement," the statement continued, "is the overwhelming proof of the loyalty of American railroads and their executives to the people and to the Government of our country, a loyalty that has asserted itself, regardless of the injustice which will be suffered as a consequence. The members of the National Conference Committee of the Railways have earned the praise and congratulations of the entire nation.

"The whole difficulty ends in mediation, a principle for which the railroads contended from the first, and it is to be hoped that the public will see to it that no misguided labor leaders shall in the future raise an ugly hand to interfere with the hope expressed by the committee representing the Council of National Defense, namely, a long period of hearty co-operation between railroads and their employes."

BIG DAY IN WALL STREET.

More Than a Million Shares Dealt In for First Time Since Feb. 5.

The stock market celebrated the settlement of the threatened railroad strike yesterday with advances ranging from 2 to more than 7 points in the active issues. After the first half hour, when prices displayed some uncertainty, buying was urgent all the way along, and the turnover supplied the first million-share day since Feb. 5. The total of dealings was 1,272,880 shares.

The sinking of the three American merchant ships by German submarines was practically ignored as a market factor. The Street had been settled to expect such a development of the campaign of ruthlessness, and in the opinion of close observers of price movements the market in recent weeks had gone far toward discounting actual hostilities with Germany.

While the railroad shares were stimulated by the removal of strike fears, it was the industrial list which profited most by the day's operations. These were some of the net advances among the industrials: Bethlehem Steel, 4½; Bethlehem Steel, B stock, 7½; Central Leather, 2½; Crucible Steel, 5; Mexican Petroleum, 5½; New York Air Brake, 4; Republic Steel, 2, and United States Steel, 1¾ points.

The railroad advances in case of active issues were: Atchison, 1½; Canadian Pacific, 4¼; Chesapeake & Ohio, 1¾; Erie, 2; Illinois Central, 2¼; Reading, 1¼; Southern Pacific, 1⅞, and Union Pacific, 1⅞ points.

The net increases by no means reflected the full vigor of the day's transactions. In case of numerous issues about half the gross advance of the morning was wiped out by a selling movement which began around 2:30 o'clock, after a rumor, later denied, spread about that the Kaiser had been killed in a revolution in Germany. The approval of the Adamson law by the Supreme Court tended to expand dealings in the railroad shares after the news came from Washington, although much of the effect had already been absorbed by the acquiescence of the railroad managers to the demands of the men.

Cotton, too, rose with great strength, gains extending from $3 to $4 a bale being recorded in the various options at the close. The wheat market was buoyant because of the railroad settlement, inasmuch as exporters had feared when last week closed that shipments might be held up indefinitely if a strike were called.

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SHELL-TORN BAPAUME AS BRITISH SAW IT

Correspondent, Among First to Enter the City, Describes Its Devastation.

CAT THE ONLY INHABITANT

Famous Clock Tower Destroyed and Many Buildings Wrecked—Shells Still Falling.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Saturday, March 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—Today, early in the morning, British troops entered Bapaume. The Germans are in retreat across the plains below Bapaume Ridge. I had the honor of going into Bapaume myself this morning and the luck to come out again, and am now sitting down to tell the history of this day.

I feel something of the old thrill that came to all of us when the Germans fell back from the Marne and retreated to the Aisne. Bapaume is in British hands after a short, sharp fight with the last rearguard post. I do not know how much this will mean to the people at home. To us out here it means enormous things, above all the completion or result of a great series of battles in which many of the best gave their lives so that British troops could attain the ridge across which they went today and hold the town which is the gateway to the plains beyond.

I walked through the highway of the great battle up from Pozières, past Courcelette, with Martinpuich to the right, past the ruins of Destrement Farm and into the ruins of Le Sars. Thence the road struck straight toward Bapaume with the gray pyramid of the Butte de Warlencourt on one field and the frightful turmoil of Warlencourt Village on the other. Soldiers were going the same way. Some of them wore sprigs of shamrock in their buttonholes and I remembered it was St. Patrick's Day. Some of them were gunners and some were pioneers and some were Generals and high officers and they had the look of victory upon them and were talking cheerily about the great news of the day.

The Approach to Bapaume.

It was in the neighborhood of that haunted looking place called La Coupe Guerle that the road to Bapaume became the scene of very recent warfare. Dead horses lay about, newly dug shell craters, made last night, pockmarked the ground ten feet deep. An airplane had crashed to earth in the shell blasted fields. It was a British machine. A car came along and I saw the young pilot lying back wounded, with another smoking a cigarette, but grave eyed and white. A little further on I saw a fallen airplane. Pools of red mud were on each side of the road and in the middle of it.

Everywhere in the neighboring ground hidden batteries were firing ceaselessly, the long sixty pounders making sharp reports that stunned one's ears and the field guns firing rapidly with metallic painful knocks at one's eardrums. Up in the blue sky there was other gunning. Flocks of British airplanes were up and singing with loud, deep humming music as of monstrous bees. The British "Archies" were straffing a German plane which had ventured over British country. High up in the blue was the rattle of machine-gun fire.

But the soldiers went up toward Bapaume and down from it regardless of the scene and among them came a stretcher, shoulder high, and on the stretcher a wounded comrade borne like a hero slowly and with unconscious dignity by the steel hatted men. The Germans had ruined the road in several places with enormous craters to stop British progress. They were twenty yards across and very deep, fearful pitfalls in the dark.

Bapaume Badly Damaged.

Behind me on the left was Loupart Wood and Grévillers beside it, smashed to death, and then presently and quite suddenly I came into sight of Bapaume. It was only a few hundred yards away and I could see every detail of its streets and houses. Bapaume was still standing, but broken and burned. Unlike the villages of the Somme battlefield, its houses had not disappeared off the face of the earth; many of them were still two stories high, old brown brick houses with gray slated roofs, but the walls were pierced with shell holes and the roofs were gaping. In the middle of Bapaume stood the remnant of the clock tower of brown brick like the houses; the top had been blown off and it was only two-thirds of its former height and without the clock which used to tell us the time miles away when we gazed through a telescope from distant observation posts.

On the right of the old tower the town was burning, not in flames when I entered, but with volumes of white smoke issuing slowly from a row of red villas already gutted by fires lighted before the Germans left. There were other fires to the westward. Bihucourt was under a pall of dense black smoke, Biefvillers was afire. There was heavy fighting up by Bucquoy, and shells were making hell over there.

A Colonel came riding out of Bapaume. He was carrying a big German beer jug, and showed me his trophy, leaning down over his saddle to let me read the words: "Zum feldgrauen hilfe."

"Is it pretty easy to get into Bapaume?" I asked.

"Barring the heavy stuff," he said. "They're putting over shells at the rate of two or three a minute."

They were, and it was not pleasant, this walk into Bapaume, although very interesting. It was when I came to an old farmhouse that I knew the full menace of this. The Germans were firing a great number of shells into Bapaume. They came toward us with that rushing, howling noise which gives one great fear of instant death and burst with crashes among the neighboring houses. They were high explosives, but shrapnel was bursting high with thunderclaps which left behind greenish clouds and scattered bullets.

The Defenses of Bapaume.

Down I went through the outer defenses of Bapaume, walking with a General who was on his way to the town and who pointed out the strength of the place. Lord! It was still horribly strong, and would have cost the British many lives to take it by assault. Three belts of wire, very thick, stood solid and strong in a wide curve all round the town. The Germans had dug trenches quite recently, so that each was fresh and brown, and dug them well and perfectly. Only here and there had they been broken by the British shellfire, although some of the dugouts had been blown up.

Just outside Bapaume on the southeast side is the old citadel, built centuries ago, and now overgrown with fir trees which would have given great protection to the German machine gunners. I went afterward in to snipers' posts and stood at the entrance of tunnels and bomb-proof shelters. There was a great litter everywhere, for the German soldiers had left behind large numbers of hung-handled bombs and thousands of cartridges and many tools and implements.

Before getting into Eapaume I crossed the railway line from Arras through Biefvillers. They had torn up the rails there, but there were still the track and signal boxes and signs in German. As I entered Bapaume I noticed that, if my memory serves, the Hotel de Commerce with "garage" painted on the shell-broken wall and immediately facing me an old wooden house with a shoot for flour. Many of the houses had collapsed as though built of cards with all their roofs level with the ground. Others were cut in half, showing all their rooms with landings, and others were gutted in ways familiar to the English people after Zeppelin raids. Higher up on the right, as I have said, rows of red brick villas were burned out and smoke was rising in steady volumes from this quarter of town. The church, a white stone building, was also smoldering.

A Kitten Only Living There.

There are no Germans in the town unless men are still hiding there. The only living inhabitant was a little kitten, which ran across the square and was captured by British patrols who now have it as a pet. There were other men living early in the morning, but they are now dead. It was a company of German machine gunners who held out as the last rear guard. They fired heavily at the British, but were quickly overpowered. The first message that came back from the entering troops was laconic:

"While entering Bapaume we came across a party, the whole of which was accounted for. The mopping up of Bapaume is now complete."

I did not stay very long in the town. It was not a healthy resort. High explosives were crumpling every part of the town and buildings were falling. When I came out with a General and his officers some shells came yelling at us and burst very close, flinging up the ground only a few yards away.

Shrapnel was again breaking to the right of us as I struck across country eastward to see the promised land. On the way to the ridge I turned and stared back at Bapaume in the glow of the sunset. British at last. It was good to see, although broken and dead. Fires were still burning in other villages and it was such a scene of war as I saw first when Dixmude was a flaming torch and Pervyse was alight in the beginning of the world conflict.

PERONNE IS STREWN WITH WAR'S WRECKAGE

Correspondent Finds City Deserted, with Not a House Which Had Escaped Damage.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 19, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—Refusing to give battle the Germans retired still further over the open country east of Bapaume and British cavalry patrols are in touch with their mounted rearguard on a line west of Cambrai and St. Quentin. The exact location is vague as the movement continues and the British cavalry is in small units, moving cautiously between a large number of burning villages which are everywhere alight.

Small parties of Germans were encountered last night in the open near Ypres and Bethincourt. Some snipers in Bus opened fire upon a cavalry patrol, and were scattered by an airplane, which swooped low, sweeping them with machine-gun bullets.

South of the Somme British cavalry got in touch with German cavalry at Rouy and with German cyclists at Potte. All bridges have been destroyed to cover the German retreat, as at Rouy and Breuil, and all wells have been filled with filth and rubbish, besides those more damnably poisoned.

It is the most extraordinary experience in life to follow up through this abandoned country from which the Germans have fled, as I have found today in tramping through the district of Péronne and into that deserted and destroyed town. A few weeks ago I described the journey to the new lines we had taken over from the French south of the Somme. Then it was under the full blast of shellfire, and not a day passed without the Germans flinging high explosives into the ruined villages of Hennecourt Estrées, Flaucourt, and Biaches.

From Mont St. Quentin, on the flank of Péronne, he had observation of all the British ground so that it was horrible to see that hill staring down on one, and in daylight in the open country one moved always under the menace of death. Today that menace had gone, the evil spell had lifted, and we moved freely in sight of Mont St. Quentin, unafraid and with a strange sense of safety. The Germans had gone from there yesterday morning. At the same time they had crept away from the trenches at Biaches and across their wooden bridges to Péronne and out of this town to the open country, hurrying through the night to escape from British pursuit.

I went down into Biaches's wild chaos of trenches and dugouts and ruin and passed through the front line held by British troops until about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and went with difficulty through the German barbed wire, still uncut, so that we tangled and caught in it. Then I passed into the old German lines and went across the wooden causeway built by them over the marshes down to the bank of the Somme. On the other side of the river loop I saw the first time Péronne, taken by the Germans in the Autumn of 1914 and fought for furiously by the French, who regained it for a while and lost it again. It was dead quiet over there. No shell burst over it, but a little smoke rolled above its houses. From that distance, the broad river's width, it did not look much destroyed. It was only afterward that I saw how much.

Several wooden bridges spanned the Somme and I tried two of these to get across, but there were great gaps which I could not jump. Before leaving the Germans had broken them and tried to hide the damage from the view of the British airmen by putting up straw screens. All the trees in the marshes had been clashed by the British shellfire. Empty barriers floated in the water with broken boats and one old barge called Notre Dame d'Amiens blown in half. Snipers' posts had been built outfacing the British lines, and German ammunition and bombs and coiled wire and a great litter of timber lay about.

I managed at last to get into Péronne by a wide curve through the Faubourg de Paris, over piled stones of a broken bridge, with planks across the gaps put there by British soldiers so that the Germans could be followed in pursuit. They had been careful to check the British as long as possible, although it was not very long, for an hour after their gold men of a Midland battalion and some Londoners marched into the Grande Place.

In the Faubourg de Paris all trees had been cut down. They had crashed across the street, making a great barricade before going. Also firebrands had been at work setting alight all houses not already smashed by shellfire. Although many houses are still standing enough to see that they are houses there is hardly one that escaped the wrath of war. It is pitiful to see here and there old signs showing the life of the town in peace, such as "Librairie Nouvelle," or "Patisserie Parisienne," belonging to Mme. Poitevinean.

The notary's house was full of legal books and papers scattered on the charred floor. Beneath the gaping room was a shop for articles de chasse kept by one M. Bourdin.

At the entrance to the town is a notice, "Durchang bei strag streng verboten." Most houses are labeled "Keller fur 60 Mann."

At the entrance to the dugout below the Town Hall is a notice, "Verwundete und kranke," and staring us in the face as we entered the Grande Place was a big board hung up on a house with the legend, "Nicht argern nur wundern." (Do not be annoyed, only be astonished.) That was the greeting of the departed Germans to the incoming British and seemed to me clumsy irony.

The only inhabitants of the Grande Place were a big black cat, looking sick and sorry for itself, and one dummy figure dressed as a French Zouave, sprawling below the pedestal of the statue to Catherine de Poix, heroine of the siege of 1870, the statue being taken away, like that of Faidherbe in the square of Bapaume.

On top of the pedestal had been laid a dummy figure in French uniform, but the British soldiers had removed it. I went into many houses all littered with muck, with here and there some scraps of broken furniture, and in one a picture of Christ crowned with thorns.

Péronne was a dead town, like Ypres, like Bapaume, like all those villages in the wake of the German retreat. Over its old fortifications built by Vauban and over its marshes wild duck are flying.

URGED DARDANELLES SEIZURE BY GREEKS

Churchill's Plan to Act Before Turkey Joined Germany Deprecated by War Office.

SPECIAL AGENT DECEIVED

Sir Arthur Paget Told Kitchener Bulgaria Was for Allies, White Paper Discloses.

LONDON, March 19.—In anticipation of speeches of former Premier Asquith and Winston Spencer Churchill, former Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons tomorrow on the Dardanelles campaign, the Government tonight issued a White Paper to Parliament containing in its own words, "certain notes which, so far as the public interest will allow, will replace the sense of some portions excised from the full report of the Dardanelles Commission."

The chief effect of the revelations is to show that Mr. Churchill at the end of August, 1914, being of opinion that Turkey was about to join the Central Powers, proposed a plan for the seizure of the Gallipoli Peninsula "by means of a Greek army of adequate strength," with a view to admitting a British fleet to the Sea of Marmora. General Charles E. Callwell, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, pointed out that this would prove an extremely difficult operation and that it would not be justifiable to undertake it with an army of less than 60,000. It is also shown that the Admiralty officials believed the appearance of a British fleet would be the signal for a revolution in Constantinople and that the Dardanelles forts were short of ammunition.

On March 1, (1915,) the British Minister at Athens telegraphed that M. Venizelos, then Greek Premier, proposed to offer the co-operation of a Greek army corps of three divisions. The British Minister, the following day, added that the King of Greece already had been sounded on this proposal and that he had heard the King "wanted war." On March 17 General Sir Arthur Paget, who was engaged on a special mission in the Balkans, sent a telegram to Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, as follows:

"The operations against the Dardanelles have made a deep impression. All possibility of Bulgaria attacking any Balkan State that might side with the Entente is now over, and there is some reason to think that the Bulgarian Army will move against Turkey, to co-operate in the Dardanelles operations."

BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK BY GERMAN RAIDERS

One Destroyer and a Merchantman Lost in Attempt to Head Off Attack on Coast.

LONDON, March 19.—A British destroyer and a merchant vessel were sunk and another destroyer was damaged in the German naval raid at Ramsgate, the Admiralty announced today. The statement reads:

Enemy destroyers shelled the undefended watering place of Ramsgate on Saturday night. They retired hurriedly before our local forces and escaped in the darkness. It was not possible to ascertain the damage inflicted on them.

At almost the same time enemy destroyers engaged one of our destroyers on patrol to the eastward of the Straits of Dover, sinking her with a torpedo. She returned the fire, using torpedoes and guns. The result is not known. On there were eight survivors from the crew. All the officers were drowned.

A second British destroyer was torpedoed, but not seriously damaged, while picking up the survivors from the first. A British merchant vessel, in the northern part of the Downs, was sunk by a torpedo during Saturday night.

A German official statement says:

One of our naval airplanes, on the afternoon of March 17, dropped bombs on the gas works at Dover.

On the night of the 18th a portion of our naval forces again penetrated the Straits of Dover and the mouth of the Thames. The southern attacking group sank a hostile destroyer of the Channel guard, in a fight at close quarters. A second destroyer was seriously damaged. The northern attacking group, near North Foreland, torpedoed a merchant vessel of about 1,500 tons, and sank two outpost vessel by artillery fire. Subsequently this group effectively shelled, at short range, the fortified port of Margate. The hostile land batteries replied unsuccessfully. Our naval forces returned without damage or casualties.

BETHMANN URGED RULE BY ALL RANKS

Belated Report of Reichstag Speech Shows He Favored Giving Masses Equal Rights.

BERLIN, Wednesday, March 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 19.)—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is quoted by the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau) as saying today in his address to the Prussian Diet:

"A strong policy, internal and external, will only be possible if the political rights of the community are such as to make possible to the whole nation, in all its ranks, including the great masses, equal and cheerful co-operation in public affairs.

"During this war every son of the nation, in a courageous struggle, has given his last and best—poor and rich, low-born and high-born. No one can claim that he did more or better than another.

"Before the war the interests of the working classes frequently were opposed to the interests of the State and of the employers, as if there were irreconcilable opposition. I hope that the war has cured us of this error. For, if it were so, if it were not determined to accept the lessons taught by the vast experiences of this war as affecting all questions of political life, in the regulation of the laws regarding employment, in regulation of the electoral franchise in Prussia, in regulation of the whole parliament—if it were not decided to draw these conclusions without reserve (and I for my part shall do so, inspired by the confidence which this war has given me toward the sons of the people), then we should face inner difficulties the importance of which no one can foresee."

ZEPPELINS BOMBARDED LONDON, SAYS BERLIN

Germans Assert Searchlights Helped Crews to Observe the City—Hear of Loss of L-39.

BERLIN, March 19, (via London.)—An attack on London by Zeppelins, lasting one and one-half hours, has been made, the War Office announced today. Bombs were dropped successfully and the airships returned safely. The statement follows:

On Friday night and Saturday morning, despite a violent counteraction by hostile airmen and anti-aircraft guns, in an attack lasting an hour and a half, we successfully dropped bombs on London and the southeastern counties. The airships returned safely.

According to French information, the L-39 has been brought down by French anti-aircraft guns near Compiègne, northeast of Paris, at an altitude of 3,500 meters.

AMSTERDAM, March 19, (via London.)—A telegram received here today from Berlin says it has been learned from an authoritative source that the airships which visited England on Friday night observed no less than fifty to sixty searchlights within the London area. By the aid of these the airships were bombarded severely, but without effect, with incendiary projectiles.

British airmen also took part in the attacks, the telegram says, but did not approach close to the airships. The men in the Zeppelin crews could see the hostile airplanes distinctly. Although the lights in London were darkened, they were able to observe the city clearly.

During the journey back a heavy storm arose. The airships were sought for vainly by searchlights of the Thames defenses and British outposts.

LONDON, March 19.—Dispatches from southeastern towns indicate that the Zeppelins penetrated about twenty-five miles inland, but reached no important points. Several bombs were dropped in rural districts. No accounts have reached London of any casualties.

James Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Under Secretary for War, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that no further communication had been made by the British Government with regard to the Zeppelin raid on England Friday night because no lives were lost and no damage was done.

RUSH WORK OF ARMING ALL BRITISH SHIPS

Great Activity at the London Docks—Equipment Is Undergoing Constant Improvement.

LONDON, March 7. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—In the wilderness of piers and basins which constitutes the "London Docks" there have appeared in the last few months a number of low, unobtrusive buildings, dressed in fresh paint of the prevailing war gray, bearing over their doorways a modest sign, "Defensive Armaments Office; No Admittance."

These buildings are just now centres of a great activity. Here are the men who are providing incoming ships with arms against the German submarine. It is scarcely permitted to go into details as to the character of the work of these men; sufficient to say that not a British ship of any size enters the Port of London that escapes their attenionn.

Many of these ships, returning from distant voyages, are still unarmed, and must be provided with an entire equipment of the latest devices for opposing the submarine menace. Other ships, already equipped with armament of a type which was approved six months or a year ago, are already out of date as defensive units, for things move rapidly in war time, and these ships must have their equipment brought up to the minute.

The arming of a ship for defense is no small task. It is not merely a matter of slinging a gun into place at the stern and bolting it to the deck. Decks are not strong enough to carry guns of the type which is nowadays being mounted on British merchantmen. Such a gun, if fired from the unsupported foundation of a ship's deck, would probably be carried right through the deck, bolts and all, by the force of its recoil, and would do almost as much harm as a hostile torpedo. Therefore a complex steel framework, riveted far down into the frame of the ship, comprising many tons of stout structural steel, must be fitted into place.

Deck space must be cleared, to give the gun a clear sweep in all directions. Everything possible must be done to assist efficiency and rapidity of action, for here is a matter where minutes, and even seconds, count heavily. Then there must be provided quarters for the gun crew handy to the gun, and convenient space for the storage of ammunition.

While the Defensive Armaments Office is at work on its task, the owners of the ship take advantage of the breathing space to make repairs and alterations which have been postponed by the pressure of business in war time. Frequently the owners would like to have a ship put in dry dock and properly cleaned and overhauled while the armament men are at work, but this is rarely possible, for dry dock space is at a premium these days, and can only be given up to the casual maritime visitor in cases of the most urgent necessity.

COLD GRIPS RUSSIAN FRONT.

Operations Confined Largely to Skirmishes by Patrols.

BERLIN, March 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office announces that there were no important events yesterday on the Eastern front. The Austro-Hungarian headquarters report of March 17, as received here, says:

Eastern war theatre: North of the Oituz Pass, west of Solotvina and southwest of Stanislau, Russian attacks were repulsed. In the wooded Carpathians there has been successful patrol activity.

North of the Dniester the cold is intense, and there has been slight activity.

PETROGRAD, March 19, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The subjoined bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Western front: Scouting, reconnoissances and rifle firing are proceeding.

Rumanian front: Patrol encounters and rifle firing occurred.

JAPAN BUYS MACAO.

Acquires Portuguese Possession at Entrance to Canton River.

BERLIN, March 19((by Wireless to Sayville.)—The purchase by Japan from Portugal of the island of Macao is reported in the Portuguese press, says the Overseas News Agency.

The Island of Macao is on the west side of the entrance to the Canton River, seventy miles southeast of Canton and thirty-five miles west of Hongkong. Although it has lost much of its former great importance since the acquisition of Hongkong by the British, it still has a large trade. With some neighboring small islands Macao forms a province with a population of about 80,000.

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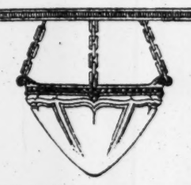

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Going Some!

A man has to go some this spring to find well-built garments that equal those we have assembled, in quality, style and price.

No matter how much you usually pay for a suit you will get more for the same amount here than at any other good store in town. This is particularly true of our

Men's Spring Suits at $19.75

For into them we have had put the best tailoring skill, and the best fabrics we could find, consistent with the selling price and a small margin of profit. There are conservative styles for those who prefer them and more extreme models for the younger men.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Light-weight Motor Robes at $6.94

Just the thing to take the place of the heavy motor furs. Made of all wool covert cloth of the quality used for men's fine topcoats. In fact, the material was purchased from a clothing manufacturer and made up into robes 54x72 in. with four rows of silk stitching. Several shades of gray, tan or olive.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

New Styles In Soft Hats at $1.89

You can make your selection from a good assortment of attractive shapes. Among the prominent colors this season are stone, olive, brown and gray.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Is Your Watch Keeping Good Time?

No business man can afford to trust a watch that errs. If yours is not running correctly, accurately, let us look it over, clean it, and regulate it.

Macy's—Jewelry Repair Dept., Main Fl. Bale., 34th St.

Umbrellas at $2.97

Good size umbrellas, 28 inches, made to protect a man from the driving rains. Well made with 8-rib frame, covered with all silk or silk mixture fabrics. Furze, boxwood, malacca and ebonoid handles, some silver trimmed.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

Smart Shoes at $7.49

Made over a last which gives them a long, slender, trim appearance. Some of cocoa tan calf with buck tops, others of black calf with gray buck tops. Goodyear welted. Blind eyelets.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Fibre Silk Hose at 33c

These very durable hose are made of a medium weight fibre silk. Seamless. Reinforced lisle heels, soles and toes. Elastic tops. Black, white, gray or tan in all sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

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Snappy Black Headwear to be worn with Costumes of Color.

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We have just opened at this address our tenth Hanan Store in New York City.

To this modern, well-appointed store we invite all who appreciate an opportunity to buy footwear amid surroundings that have been planned and worked out to afford the greatest possible comfort and convenience.

Here you will find a most complete assortment of the famous Hanan Shoes in the finest leathers and newest Spring models.

Here you will find also that same efficient service that characterizes all Hanan Stores.

At this new store there is a complete stock of high grade hosiery for both men and women.

Hanan & Son
516 Fifth Avenue

Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.

Final Clearance of

Men's & Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

Emphatic Reductions

We have grouped practically the whole of our winter stock into four separate lots, as you will note below, insuring an ease and speed in selection which will prove a great convenience to busy men.

To appreciate the full significance of the term "Value for your Money," you must come to this sale — and come early. The very best of the high GIMBEL standard of merchandise—the last word in men's correct fashions and the most approved of the season's fabrics—are offered at prices that spell **Value** to any man experienced in the art of getting the most for his money

All $18 & $20 Men's Suits $14.75

All $22 & $25 Men's Suits $16.75

$25 Spring weight Overcoats $15.00

All $40 & $50 Winter Overcoats, Full Silk Lined $25.00

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together with Original Gidding Designs

Truly an opportunity for the American Woman to view ~ in a single collection ~ The Most Important Modes from the Recent Openings of the Rue de la Paix ~ Paris.

WONDER HOW BERLIN FINANCES THE WAR

Swiss Bankers Find No Explanation in the Known Factors of Situation.

GERMAN LEADERS UNEASY

Prospect of a Further Huge Expansion of Nation's Debt Is Causing Great Anxiety.

BERNE, March 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The issue of Germany's sixth war loan has again raised the question as to the sources of the Empire's sinews of war. It is a mystery which even expert bankers are unable to satisfactorily explain. The financial experts point out that the German people are living much more economically than ever before while their earnings have greatly increased. The capital formerly used in carrying on the foreign trade of the country, side-tracked from its original use by the British blockade, has been invested in war bonds. Much capital which was locked up in raw materials in warehouses and factories, was released when the stocks were turned into finished goods after the outbreak of the war and sold at unusually large profit.

In the face of these adverse facts Germany raised last year two war loans which called for subscriptions of fully $5,000,000,000—an amount far in excess of what the German people were able to invest in securities in even the best year before the war.

In a book written on Germany's economic growth by Dr. Helfferich in 1913, the present Vice Chancellor of the Empire estimated the total annual increase of the earned wealth of the German people for the years immediately preceding the war at $1,900,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. He showed that out of this total the maximum amount, invested in home and foreign securities for any single year, was only a little over $700,000,000. Yet the total of last year's loan was seven-fold greater than this maximum. In other words the Germans are now, under stress of the greatest war of history, investing seven times as much money as in their most prosperous years of peace.

According to Dr. Helfferich again, the gross income of his own people just before the war was about $10,000,000,000, but almost all of this was consumed each year. As the aggregate earnings must now be much less than $10,000,000,000, the financial experts argue that the most rigid economy on the part of the people could hardly have been the decisive factor in determining the success of the loans. This is especially the case in view of the sharp increase in the cost of living, which must cause a shrinkage in the number of subscribers to the new bonds.

The attempt to explain the big loans as due to credit operations is also difficult to accept, it is held, as far as the visible evidence goes. The so-called loan banks, which were organized at the outbreak of the war to facilitate the flotation of war loans by lending upon securities as collateral, have had at no time outstanding loans in excess of $800,000,000. Moreover a large part of this total was represented by operations not connected with the loan. Indeed only a small percentage of the war bonds has been bought with money borrowed at the loan banks.

Germans are, however, more deeply interested just now in financial problems of the future than in finding explanations for past successes. The rapid growth of the national debt, with the certain prospect of a further big expansion, is undoubtedly the source of grave anxiety among thoughtful financiers and economists. The war expenditures up to the present time are estimated as probably about $14,000,000,000, and are expected to reach $20,000,000,000 by the end of the year, if the war continues that long. The interest on this amount will amount to $1,000,000,000 a year, to say nothing of sinking fund requirements for the paying off of principal and the yearly payments in pensions to the great host of cripples, widows, and orphans. Men are staggered at the huge proportions that the annual Appropriation bills are certain to assume.

It is recalled that when it was voted, a year or two before the war, to raise a special military tax of $240,000,000, the burden seemed so great that it was deemed necessary to spread it over three years. But henceforth a burden four-fold greater will have to be shouldered every year. Not a few of the men, who have created the wealth of the present generation, are saying that they will be thankful if they get off with taxes equal to half of their incomes.

Dr. Helfferich estimated the national wealth of Germany four years ago as $75,000,000,000 to $80,000,000,000. The public debt at the end of 1917 will amount to something more than one-fourth of that total under existing circumstances.

FOOD BILL DEFEATED.

Senate Votes Down Measure Authorizing City Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate to-night defeated the Gilchrist bill, empowering Mayor Mitchel to appoint a commission which could purchase food, coal, and other necessities of life at the city's expense in times of shortage and sell them at cost to needy consumers.

The bill has been on the calendar for several days. When it was reached to-night Senator Brown urged that it be not moved for third reading unless the introducer so desired. Senator Gilchrist said he was anxious to have a vote on the measure.

RIBOT AS PREMIER FORMS NEW CABINET

Well-Known French Statesman Also Takes Portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

PAINLEVE IN WAR OFFICE

Many Men in Briand or Other Ministries Have Places in the New Group.

PARIS, March 19.—Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance in the Briand Cabinet, has accepted President Poincaré's offer to be the new Premier. His Cabinet, containing many men who occupied posts in the old ministry, was announced tonight as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—ALEXANDRE RIBOT.
Minister of Justice—RENE VIVIANI.
Minister of War—PAUL PAINLEVE.
Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral LACAZE.
Minister of Munitions—ALBERT THOMAS.
Minister of Finance—JOSEPH THIERRY.
Minister of the Interior—LOUIS J. MALVY.
Minister of Public Instruction—JULES STEEG.
Minister of Public Works—GEORGES DESPLAS.
Minister of Commerce—ETIENNE CLEMENTEL.
Minister of Agriculture—FERNAND DAVID.
Minister of Subsistence—MAURICE VIOLLETTE.
Minister of Labor—LEON BOURGEOIS.
Minister of the Colonies—ANDRE MAGINOT.
Under Secretary of Aviation—DANIEL VINCENT.

The fourth Cabinet of France organized since the war began sees the departments dissolved into the separate portfolios which were combined when the Briand Ministry was centralized on Dec. 12 last.

In the original Viviani "Ministry of National Defense," organized Aug. 20, 1914, there were two Ministers without portfolios, M. Viviani, the Premier, and M. Guesde, and one Under Secretary of State for the Fine Arts, M. Dalimier. The portfolios then numbered twelve. Now they number fifteen, including the Under Secretaryship of Aviation, occupied by M. Vincent. In the outgoing Cabinet there were twelve portfolios and three under portfolios attached to that of National Manufactures. Commerce and Agriculture were then united under M. Clementel, National Subsistence and Labor under M. Herriot, and Justice and Public Works under M. Viviani.

Probably the most famous men in the new Cabinet with reputations made before the war are Alexandre Ribot and Léon Bourgeois, both of whom have long Ministerial careers behind them, especially M. Ribot, who had continuously been Finance Minister, even before the war until his resignation last week, while M. Bourgeois was a Minister without portfolio in the first Briand Ministry of October, 1915. Professor Painlevé made his first appearance in this Ministry is Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions, and retained the portfolio of Public Instruction in the last Cabinet, when reorganized on Dec. 12.

Albert Thomas made his appearance in the first Briand War Ministry as the Under Secretary of War and of Munitions, although he had served as Minister of Commerce in the Viviani Cabinet.

Admiral Lacaze has presided over the Navy Department ever since the first Briand War Ministry came in, although last week he held for a brief period also the portfolio of War resigned by General Lyautey.

M. Thierry, a well-known lawyer and political economist, was Under Secretary for Subsistences in the Cabinet of October, 1915. He is a Deputy from Bouches-du-Rhone, and is 60 years of age.

M. Malvy was Minister of the Interior in both the Viviani and Briand Ministries.

M. Steeg is the well-known editor of La Lanterne and La Revue Bleue. He has been a Deputy from the Fourteenth Arrondissement of Paris for a number of years, and this is his first Cabinet post. The same is true of George Desplas, 61 years old, who is a Deputy from the Seine.

M. Clementel served under various Ministries as Minister of Commerce before the war, and then held that portfolio in the first Briand Ministry, combining it with Agriculture in the second, which recently resigned. In the first Viviani war Cabinet M. David was Minister of Agriculture. He then stepped out. He is Deputy from the Haute-Savoie.

M. Viollette, Deputy from Eure-et-Lois, was Mayor of Dreux in 1904. Both M. Maginot and M. Vincent are comparatively unknown at the Palais Bourbon.

Jonas Lippmann to Lecture Here.

Jonas Lippmann, formerly of the Journal d'Alsace of Strassburg, will deliver a lecture in French on "The Aspirations of Alsace-Lorraine" at the French Institute of the United States, 599 Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock this afternoon.

MORE MEN ENROLL IN NAVAL RESERVE

Chance of War Encourages Recruiting for the Coast Defense Service.

NEED MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Lieut. Bernard of the Navy Prepares Instructions for the Patrol Boat Service.

The possibility of war with Germany gave a great impetus to Naval Reserve recruiting yesterday, and the result was the enrollment of forty officers and petty officers at the Naval Coast Defense Reserve offices. The only reason twice as many were not enrolled during the day was because of a shortage of medical examiners, and it is expected that there will be enough medical volunteers today to handle all who apply for enrollment.

Up to closing hours yesterday afternoon the office at 26 Cortlandt Street had listed forty men who were found qualified to act as commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the Reserve, which in the event of war will be called into service to aid in the defense of the naval district of New York, a district which extends from New London to Barnegat.

Those whose enrollment was announced last night were:

James W. Alker, L. W. Brown, George W. Caddell, Grant Campbell, Hawthorne Daniel, Phillip De Ronde, William S. Devereaux, Thomas E. Evans, Martin P. Grady, William W. Grier, Henry Gilsey, Laurentine Hagman, Percy S. Horton, Celah B. Howell, Francis T. Hunter, George E. Hutchinson, Archibald Jeffrey, Albin Johnson, Walter C. Lawrie, Arnold H. Lewis, William McAvoy, Charles E. Maas, Eugene F. Moran, John L. Murrie, Joseph B. Nevins, J. N. Patten, Jonas Pendlebury, Edwin M. Post, Albert B. Randall, John C. Rochester, Henry G. Robinson, John J. Sculley, Frank C. Seeley, J. R. Smith, Frank H. Spurr, William W. Swann, James Watt, James Watt, Frederic C. Weber, William McWhinnie, Charles C. Witmer.

Each man who signed the enrollment papers agreeing to serve the country in the event of war received a printed copy of instructions prepared by Lieutenant R. F. Bernard, U. S. N. This paper impressed upon each man, according to his rating, the things he must do and know if he is to be an efficient member of the Reserve.

MOVIES AID LOYALTY.

Mayor's Committee Expects a Million Signatures in Ten Days.

The campaign to get signatures of declarations of loyalty to President Wilson in the present crisis was taken up in the "movie" houses of the city yesterday with results that were gratifying to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, which is conducting the campaign. The special Motion Picture Committee announced that it expected to reach 2,000,000 people, and that half or more of that number would sign within ten days.

Announcements were flashed on the screens yesterday saying that there would be an intermission while ushers passed the blank declarations for signatures. The managers in the larger theatres said the response was practically unanimous.

The Mayor's Committee made public yesterday a letter from Cardinal Farley giving unqualified indorsement to the movement. The Cardinal had signed the committee's declaration of loyalty to the President on Sunday. The letter follows:

March 19, 1917.

To the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

Gentlemen: Cardinal Farley desires me to state, in connection with the movement to support the Government in protecting American rights, that he has already publicly, and in a press interview, indorsed the action of the President in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, and has expressed the conviction that the whole country would be with the President in the measures which must be taken to meet the issue.

Consequently, it is with complete accord that he signs this declaration to the President of the United States and pledges his full co-operation with the extension of the patriotic movement. Yours very truly,

JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V. G.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Chairman of the automobile section of the Woman's Committee, sent out an appeal through the newspapers yesterday for automobiles.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE helps remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c. —Advt.

Every man thinks he can mix a cocktail—but his guests need all their politeness to stand the strain.

Club Cocktails

protect the reputation of your hospitality.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

are now recognized as the safest of all investments. Our "Safety Limits" make those issued by this Company the strongest.

Send for pamphlet

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

The Lost and Found Column on the last page of The New York Times is consulted by all those who lose property and those who find it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

⅓ off Silver

We are closing out our silverware at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. to make more room for our jewel department.

MARCUS & Co.,
5th Ave. cor. 45th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Water Will Relieve Weak Stomach

So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case to-day from your grocer, druggist or Charles & Co.? Served at hotels, clubs, and restaurants. Remember the money-back guarantee.

COOK'S *Imperial* Extra Dry Champagne

NO duty—no ocean freight—no "war-time" prices—just the juice of fine, selected "Champagne" grapes—naturally aged in the bottle. That's why Cook's Imperial is

Sold *Everywhere*—
Served *Everywhere*

AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

What a pity she doesn't know that Resinol Soap would help her skin

"She would be a pretty girl, if only she had an attractive complexion!" But the *regular* use of Resinol Soap, aided at first by a little Resinol Ointment, would probably make it clear, fresh and charming. If a poor skin is *your* handicap, begin using Resinol Soap and see how quickly it improves.

Resinol Soap and Resinol ointment are sold by all druggists. For free samples of each, write to Dept. 4-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

The Licorice Gum

PAULINE FREDERICK, One of the real stars of the Photo Drama, says: **"I have found that an irritated throat is quickly relieved by the licorice in Adams Black Jack Chewing Gum. It tastes good, too."**

Pauline Frederick

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting

Four Machines Save Five Salaries

For Arbuckle Brothers

W. E. Blackburn, auditor of Arbuckle Brothers, roasters of the popular Yuban coffee, had devised a first-class bookkeeping system. It had one weakness, however—it was built around pen and ink. Mr. Blackburn appreciated this weakness, but he feared that mechanical bookkeeping wouldn't fit into his system.

Finally, Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting was so clearly demonstrated to him that he decided to avail himself of its advantages. The only change made in his system was the substitution of Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines for pen and ink.

Incidentally, Mr. Blackburn found that with Burroughs Machines on the job eleven persons could do the work that formerly required sixteen—a sheer saving of five salaries.

Errors are now practically unknown in the Arbuckle bookkeeping department, for the operation of Burroughs Machines is almost entirely automatic. The daily proof of posting makes the trial balance at the end of the month merely a matter of form, the ledgers being in perpetual balance. Then in addition to this anyone can operate a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine without previous experience.

Either card or loose-leaf ledgers may be used.

There are several hundred other Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine users in New York City—here are five familiar names:

NATHANIEL FISHER & CO. NEPTUNE METER CO.
I. GILMAN & CO. CONVERSE & CO.
BAKER, MURRAY & IMBRIE, INC.

You can get complete information about the ninety-eight Burroughs Models from the offices of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company:

Astor House Building, 217 Broadway—Telephone, Cortland 6120
Essex Bldg., 31 Clinton St., Newark—Telephone, Mulberry 3670

DIRECT-TO-LEDGER POSTING

Burroughs

FUR SALESMAN HELD IN THE HILAIR CASE

Sternburg Surrenders, Saying He Is the "Bennie" Who Met Woman at Theatre.

BRINGS HIS WIFE WITH HIM

Denies Seeing the Murder Victim on Day of the Crime—No Charge Is Made Against Him.

Benjamin Sternburg, wearing a neat brown suit and a well-made mixed-gray overcoat, walked into the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau in Brooklyn yesterday and admitted that he was the "Bennie" who had met Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair at the Orpheum Theatre, that borough, a week before she was garroted in bed at the Hotel Martinique in Manhattan.

He denied having been with the woman on the day she was killed, but he was detained by the police until his movements on that day could be further investigated and until an apparent disparity between his statements and those of Miss Irene Murray, a niece of the dead woman's husband, was cleared up. Miss Murray, who had accompanied Mrs. Hilair on many of her "tango outings," and who was present when she became acquainted with Sternburg, insisted hysterically, upon being confronted by the witness, that he was the man who had had an appointment with Mrs. Hilair on the day of the murder.

Sternburg told the detectives that he was a fur salesman who, "for business reasons," sometimes used the name of "Benjamin Sutton." He was accompanied by a woman whom he introduced as his wife.

"I am the one that met this woman, Mrs. Hilair," he said. "And I guess I am the one you have been looking for. I met her at the Orpheum Theatre on a Thursday, while I was there with a woman. I was advised by a friend to come here."

The man looked to be, and said he was, about 25 years old. His brown hair was immaculately brushed, and his face was florid.

He admitted in a quiet, pleasant voice that he had been friendly with women other than his wife, and that he was a favorite in "tango parlors" because of his accomplishments as a dancer. He said he had been married a little more than a year, and lived with his wife and three-months-old son at 433 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn.

Later, when questioned at the Second Branch Detective Bureau, Manhattan, by Deputy Police Commissioner Scull, Inspector Cray, Captain of Detectives Quinn, and others, he admitted that, although he had not been employed since last December, he owned jewelry valued at several thousand dollars. About $2,000 worth, he said, was in the keeping of his father, and several other valuable pieces, one a ring and the other a stickpin, pawned recently for $235, were being held by a pawnbroker at Pitkin and Rockaway Avenues, Brooklyn. Several rings and other valuables belonging to Mrs. Hilair were missing when her body was found.

Sternburg said, in accounting for his movements on last Thursday, the day Mrs. Hilair was strangled, that he had spent the afternoon at the Empire Theatre, where, as was his custom, he sat in a box, after which, he said, he visited several saloons. He admitted that he was a trifle later than usual in returning home, and that it was about 8 o'clock before he went back to his wife and son.

Before finishing their examination of Sternburg, the police had learned the name and address of the blonde woman who accompanied him to the Orpheum Theatre on the day he met Mrs. Hilair, and she as well as his wife were questioned at the Detective Bureau. The detectives also brought many of the waiters at the Hotel Martinique and at other Manhattan and Brooklyn hotels and restaurants to the Detective Bureau in the hope of learning something of Sternburg's movements. One of the Hotel Martinique waiters thought he recognized Sternburg, but couldn't say when he had seen him.

Sternburg, or "Sutton," told the police that he had met Mrs. Hilair only two or three times after becoming acquainted with her. He was wearing a diamond ring said to be worth about $700, and it attracted Mrs. Hilair's attention, he said.

"She nodded to me, and when she walked out of the box during an intermission I followed her," he explained. "I was then with a married woman described as the 'blonde woman.' Miss Murray was with Mrs. Hilair at the time. I made an appointment with Mrs. Hilair, who I understood to call herself as Mrs. Hill, and the next day we went to the Casino theatre and sat in a box. After the performance at the Casino, as after the performance at the Orpheum, we went to the Plaza restaurant near the theatre, and had some drinks and danced.

"After leaving her on Friday we made an appointment to meet on Monday at the Orpheum Theatre. I went there first and got the tickets and she came along and met me. We sat in the same box, the right hand stage box, in which I had met her.

"She asked me to meet her on Tuesday, the next day, when she said she could easily remain away from home as long as she wanted to, because she generally went to visit her mother on Tuesdays and could tell her husband that she had spent the night there. I did not keep the appointment because I could not remain away from home at night because of my wife. I did not see her after that."

Sternburg insisted that he had never gone with Mrs. Hilair to any other place than the two theatres and the restaurant, and that his relations with her had merely been that of a friend.

His composure did not desert him when he was taken to 211 Clinton Street, the home of Mrs. Hilair, and was confronted by Miss Murray.

"Yes. That is the man who met my aunt," said Miss Murray hysterically. "He is the one. And he is the one she told me she was to meet on last Thursday."

"Yes, I am the man who met Mrs. Hilair at the theatre," replied Sternburg quietly. "But I was not out with her on Thursday."

Mrs. Sternburg had in the meanwhile returned to her home after crying frantically that she had not "dreamed" that her husband had met other women.

"Why didn't you tell me?" she demanded. "I never thought you went out with other women."

John F. Joyce, an Assistant District Attorney, hurried to the Second Branch Detective Bureau as soon as he heard that the much-sought "Bennie" had appeared as a witness, and assisted in the long cross-examination which was still in progress at midnight. Detectives were sent at the same time to the home of Sternburg's father at 357 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, and to compare the jewelry at the pawnshop with the description of those which had belonged to Mrs. Hilair.

Sternburg insisted, however, that all of these jewels had been bought by him prior to last December, when he lost his position. He said that up to that time he had been fortunate in several business transactions, and had made a great deal of money, which enabled him to gratify his fondness for jewels and good clothes.

He said that, since losing his position, he had been selling furs on commission for Kohn Brothers at 141 West Thirty-sixth Street, and for his father, Israel Sternburg, who has a store at 132 West Twenty-second Street, Manhattan. Business having been dull during the last few months he had spent many of his afternoons at theatres and in "tango parlors" and restaurants where there was dancing.

He insisted, however, that he had always confined his outings to Brooklyn, and knew nothing of the cabarets or cafés in Manhattan. He asserted that so far as he could recollect he had never been in the Hotel Martinique, and certainly was not there on the day Mrs. Hilair was slain.

"We have decided to hold Mr. Sternburg for a time as a witness," said Inspector Cray at midnight. "No charge has been made against him, and we simply want to check up some of the statements made by him."

SECRETLY DIVORCED FROM W. F. M'COMBS

Wife of Former Democratic National Chairman Obtains Decree in Rockland County.

SUIT BEGAN IN NOVEMBER

Wedding in London in 1913 Was Attended by Many Prominent Persons.

Mrs. Dorothy Williams McCombs has divorced William F. McCombs, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. So secretly were the proceedings carried on that, though Mr. McCombs defended the suit while he was a candidate for United States Senator in the last campaign, the action did not become public until yesterday.

Beyond admitting that his wife, who is the daughter of John R. Williams of Washington, had severed the marriage tie, Mr. McCombs would make little comment yesterday. "It was a very unfortunate marriage from the beginning," he said.

The suit was brought before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, sitting in Rockland County last November. Justice Tompkins named former Judge Leo C. Dessar of New York City referee, and before him the hearings were held. Mr. Dessar's decision is understood to have been favorable to Mrs. McCombs, as it was after consideration of his recommendation that Justice Tompkins granted an interlocutory decree in December.

After the lapse of the customary period Justice Tompkins on March 10 made the decree permanent. Nine days later the fact of its having been obtained became known.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCombs took place in London, Nov. 7, 1913, and was a notable event, at which many titled persons and others of prominence, including a number of the American colony in London, were present. The ceremony was performed in St. Peter's and St. Edward's Chapel, the Pope having granted a special dispensation, for the bride was a Catholic and the bridegroom a Protestant.

The wedding was held three days after invitations were issued, and was a surprise to the friends of both Mr. and Mrs. McCombs. It was said that an invitation to the bride to be one of a yachting party on a year's trip around the world hastened the match, and that Mr. McCombs persuaded Miss Williams to become his wife at once.

Mr. McCombs at the time of his wedding was publicly mentioned for the American Ambassadorship to France. He is now practicing law at 15 Wall Street.

MRS. HARKNESS GIVES DORMITORIES TO YALE

Memorial to Her Son May Cost $10,000,000, the University's Largest Single Contribution.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—Yale today received the largest gift in its history when Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness of New York City agreed to construct a number of dormitories on the square bounded by Elm, High, Library, and York Streets to provide accommodations for more than 600 students, housing both the junior and senior classes. At least one quadrangle will be occupied by the Harkness Memorial Dormitories, as they will be known. The tract of land includes more than three acres.

Mrs. Harkness, the donor, is the widow of one of the earliest partners of John D. Rockefeller. The gift is a memorial to her son, Charles W. Harkness, who was a member of the Yale class of 1883. He died at his New York City home in May last.

The site for the proposed new dormitories is now occupied by stores; the freshman dormitory, known as Pierson Hall; the recitation building, known as Herrick Hall, and by the university steam-heating plant. These will be removed. The university officials have quietly purchased the land on which they stand.

Estimates of the amount of Mrs. Harkness's gift tonight varied from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Yale's largest previous gifts include the Sheffield Scientific School, two dormitories, the society building known as St. Anthony Hall, given by Frederick W. Vanderbilt; the academic dormitory, given by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt; the Fairweather Dormitory, the Pierce N. Welch Dormitory, the Sloan and the Osborne Laboratories, and the Pierson Sage Square, given by Mrs. Russell Sage.

It was announced by the Yale authorities today that the new Peabody Museum would be placed on the Pierson Sage Square.

BEAR KILLS CAPT. BONAVITA.

Famous Animal Trainer Dies from His Injuries in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19.—Captain Bonavita, the famous animal trainer, died tonight at the Angelus Hospital, the result of being attacked by a polar bear.

Bonavita lost an arm at Coney Island in 1904, when attacked by a lion.

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204 FIFTH AVENUE

This Company attends to the purchase and sale of securities for its customers and will on request aid its depositors in regard to investments. Send us *your* name if you desire to receive our letter on Investments.

BRANCHES
BROADWAY at LEONARD STREET BROADWAY at 72ND STREET

Founded 1826 *Greeley 1900*

Today and Four Days More

Men's Early Spring Sale

Service Giving Apparel

Prices for this week only

A Sale well timed, well planned, and so considerately ordered in price concessions, that every article included stands forth in unusual worth, at a substantial cost saving to the purchaser

Just those articles of seasonable toggery, correct and practical as well, that the New York Man feels obligated to himself to go out and acquire, when his blood stirs at the call of the year's brightest season.

Spring Haberdashery

Values so exceptional that provident Men will want to stock up for months to come

Shirts

Crepes and broadcloth silks..$4.95
Tub silk and silk mixtures...$2.95
Madras and mercerized.....$1.65
Madras and mercerized.....$1.10

Four-in-Hands

Imported silks and satins.....$1.00
Fancy and self color patterns...75c

Pajamas

Silk and cotton, striped.....$2.95
Madras and mercerized.....$1.65
Mercerized, plain and striped..$1.10

Robes

Beach and Bath styles.....$3.25
Beach & Bath, special models..$5.95

Underwear

White Lisle Union Suits.....$1.15
Ribbed Cotton Union Suits....95c
Madras Union Suits, athletic...75c
Madras Shirts & Drawers, each..85c
Balbriggan Shirts & Drawers, ea.45c
Shirts & Drawers, athletic, each.40c

Half Hose

Silk, black and colors.....75c
Fibre, black and colors.....28c

Fifth Avenue *Ground Floor Direct Entrances* *38th Street*

Spring Footwear

An offering of rare occurrence, an opportunity the Man who appreciates fine Footwear will regard with keen satisfaction

English Last Boots
Durable and Correct
$5.85
Boots that give service and comfort. Tan and Black Calfskin, lines selected from our regular stock for this occasion, because of their exceptional worth.
Direct Entrance.

Serviceable Low Shoes
Smart English Toe
$4.75
Men will profit by this unusual saving and make an early selection of several pairs for reserve. Excellent quality, Tan and Black Russia Calfskin.
Ground Floor

Smart Walking Boots
Best Newark Make
$8.50
Supreme value. Styles on those trim lines that speak exclusiveness. Dark Tan and Black Russia Calfskin Lace; also Novelty Boots, with Colored Kid or Buckskin Tops.
38th Street.

Spring Flannel Suits

That is the material that will be in demand by the Smart Dresser the coming season. Select your Suit now, while you can benefit by this unusual saving.

Silk trimmed, silk lined sleeves, comfortable for cool Spring days, admirably suited for Summer service

$24.00

Cut to meet the discriminating taste of the Men of New York and put together to our strict specifications. More like the celebrated West of England flannels than anything we have been able to discover are these soft, firm fabrics—cool greys, restful greens, live browns, true blues. Single breasted, double breasted, patch and regular pockets.

Spring Top Coats

$18.50

A Special Event, at a special price, that comes just at a time to satisfy Overcoat needs

A Man's line of least resistance to comfort through Spring temperature's changing moods. Planned as a tribute of service for the Spring Event, in order that our friends may have this lasting evidence of the standard we have obligated ourselves to maintain. Dark Oxford cheviots, grey and heather mixtures in the favored all wool knitted textures. Loose slip-on models, cut with a smart swing of style.

Express Elevators from Men's Shoe Section to Men's Clothing Section, Fourth Floor

Men's Wear Of Style And Service *Lord & Taylor* *At Prices Uniformly Moderate*

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

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have changed and made it important for an owner to have the service that a well organized agency can give in the renting and general care of property.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
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"Built Like a Skyscraper"

See how this Shaw-Walker Sectional Steel Cabinet—a "Sectionet"—holds together like a solid vertical file—even if you stand it on one corner. Shaw-Walker locking rod does the trick—holds all sections rigid under greatest strain.

SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

EVERY section is built of "sky-scraper" channel steel. Built, too, without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws. Electric welding makes it solid one-piece steel.

Drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. Examine a Shaw-Walker File up against your old equipment, you'll understand why.

You'll understand also our guarantee of money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. Phone us to send you one. Franklin 2261.

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60 Franklin St. New York
Complete catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all files on request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Women's Tailored Spring Suits

Copies of Paris Models

An extensive assortment of Spring Suits emphasizing the latest ideas shown at the Paris openings in tailored or dressy effects. Made of high class fabrics, custom tailored.

29.50 to 185.00

Special for TO-DAY

Braid-Bound Tailored Suits

Copies of "Lanvin" and "Drecoll" models

Two distinct models of navy blue serge or Poiret twill, featuring braid-bound envelope pockets, revers and button holes.

***Special* 39.50**

Hand-Tailored Cloth Suits

With Hand Cord Edging

Two button, slightly cutaway coat, with the soft roll revers edged, and the buttonholes bound with fine cord. Made of navy blue or black tricotine, imported Oxford melton, or hairline herringbone suitings.

***Special* 48.00**

Tailored Suits with Long Lines

For Women with Full Figures

Suits that reveal every new fashion note, but retain the long graceful lines that impart slenderness and youth, so desired by women with full figures. Sizes 38½ to 50½ bust.

29.50 to 125.00

Special for TO-DAY

Serge Suits with Long Lines

With white pique vestee

A new one but on long roll rever model of navy blue or black serge, black or navy hairline worsteds, button trimmed. Sizes 38½ to 46½ bust.

***Special* 36.00**

WALTER KUEHNE LOSES ONE-MILE METROPOLITAN SKATING TITLE TO PICKERING

PICKERING POCKETS MILE SKATING TITLE

New York A. C. Newcomer Wrests Metropolitan Crown from Kuehne.

DON BAKER IS SECOND

Kuehne's Bad Tumble Puts Him in Third Place—Earlier Race Gives Him Half-Mile Title Again.

George Pickering of the New York A. C., a newcomer among the amateur skaters, won a popular victory at St. Nicholas Rink last night, capturing the one-mile metropolitan championship in a thrilling race in which the two favorite skaters, Walter Kuehne, the 1916 title holder, and Don Baker, were outclassed by their speedy clubmate. It was Pickering's generalship which won the race, for he saved his spurt until after Don Baker went out in front and killed himself off in attempting to get a commanding lead.

Kuehne got a bad tumble on one of the sharp turns when the skaters had gone about one-third of a mile. He was up again quickly, but the leaders were so far in the van that he had no chance of catching up to them.

After Kuehne took his tumble Baker went out in front. In an exciting spurt which carried him more than twenty yards to the fore, Baker for a time looked as if he had the race well in hand. Pickering, Taylor of the New York A. C., Distler of the Riverside, and Stanley Gershel, the former schoolboy skater, were bunched far in the rear.

Pickering glided along easily, while Baker was making a great effort to widen out his advantage. A few laps from the finish, when Baker began to tire, Pickering started out and began to pick up the lost distance. As he came on with a rush the crowd began to cheer, and during the time that he was overtaking his flying clubmate, his effort was greeted with much enthusiasm.

On the next lap Pickering had caught Baker and went to the front, setting a terrific pace on the bell lap which Baker could not hold. The latter finished second by a few yards, with Kuehne third.

Kuehne won the half-mile metropolitan championship again by a safe margin from Gershal, with W. M. Taylor of the New York Athletic Club in third position. Don Baker was a contender for the honors up to the fourth lap, when he fell on one of the turns, and was out of the race. Kuehne after that had the race well in hand, although young Gershel made a game attempt to catch up with him.

The half-mile novice race furnished a half dozen exciting heats and marked the debut of Tom Howard, Jr., the hockey player, as a speed skater. Howard won his heat, but had to be satisfied with second place in the final. The race was won by N. Pederson of Brooklyn. Jim Kieran won one of the heats, but a bad spill at the start of the final put him out of the race.

W. H. Palmer of Brooklyn won the half-mile invitation handicap from a mark of 40 yards. C. G. Hardie of New York was a close second, with a handicap of 35 yards, and third place went to W. G. Herbener of New York.

The summaries:

One-Mile Metropolitan Championship.—Won by George Pickering, New York A. C.; Don Baker, New York A. C., second; Walter Kuehne, New York A. C., third. Time—3:31 1-5.

Half-Mile Metropolitan Championship.—Won by Walter Kuehne, New York A. C.; Stanley Gershel, New York, second; W. M. Taylor, New York A. C., third. Time—1:34 3-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Invitation.—Won by W. H. Palmer, Brooklyn, (40 yards;) S. G. Hardie, New York, (35 yards,) second; W. G. Herbener, New York, (25 yards,) third. Time—1:39.

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by N. Pederson, Brooklyn; Tom Howard, Jr., Hockey Club, second; T. D. Jones, Bronx, third. Time—1:49 4-5.

MISS SEARS IS TO SKATE.

Noted Sportswoman Joins Boston Party for Hippodrome Contests.

Word has been received that several of the best amateur skaters of Boston are coming over for the figure skating contest to be held on the stage of the Hippodrome tomorrow, Thursday, and Friday mornings. The party will include women skaters as well as men. Nat W. Niles, famous Boston tennis and skating champion, is slated as special defender of Boston's right to the Hippodrome Challenge Cup and will lead his party, which will include E. W. Howland of Harvard, G. H. Pulsifer, James A. Tower and R. Atkinson, who will skate as representatives of the Boston and Cambridge Skating Clubs.

Among the Boston women expected to compete are Miss Eleanora Sears, perhaps the best-known sportswoman in the United States, who has been industriously practicing the sport this Winter. Miss Sears's style of skating, which is said to be very large and showy, is in line with the modern standards. Miss Edith E. Rotch, winner of the Eastern figure skating championship several years ago, will be in the party, as will Miss Weld, winner of the international championships held in New Haven in 1914, and Miss Martha K. Brown, a recent addition to the ranks of women experts. All these will carry the standard of the Boston Skating Club.

The New York skaters, among whom are Mrs. Sanford Beresford, Miss Rosalie Dunn, Mrs. A. G. Cramer, Mrs. A. P. Riker, and others, express pleasure at the chance to skate in competition with the Boston contingent, whose style is said to be graceful and finished.

DEFENDS KELLY'S RECORD.

Rubien Expresses Belief That Mark in 300-Yard Event Will Stand.

Secretary Rubien, in answer to the question yesterday whether Andrew B. Kelly's record of 31 2-5 for running 300 yards at the A. A. U. championships at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Saturday evening, would be accepted by the A. A. U., stated that records are acted upon at the annual convention of the A. A. U., at which time the Record Committee makes its report. He added, however, that he believed the Record Committee will approve Kelly's record. In discussing the matter Mr. Rubien said:

"The rules of the A. A. U. which cover the point in question read as follows:

All distances run or walked shall be measured upon a line 12 inches outward from the inner edge of the track, except that in races on straightaway tracks the distance shall be measured in a direct line from the starting mark to the finish line. There must be a border of board, rope, cement, or other material.

In all championship races of the A. A. U., or any of its associations, at any distance under and including 300 yards, each competitor shall have a separate course (at least 3 feet) properly roped, staked, and measured, whether the race be run on a straight path or around one or more curves.

These rules are practically the same as the rules in force when Alvah Meyer made his record at Madison Square Garden, doing 32 1-5 on a track measured on the 18-inch line, whereas the present rules call for tracks to be measured on the 12-inch line, and on account of the Garden track measuring ten laps to the mile, the race required three turns. In breaking the record Kelly ran a distance of 4 feet 8½ inches further than Meyer did.

"Kelly ran in the outside lane in his heat and the final, and both times the watches showed 31 2-5s. Before the games started the inner lane was carefully measured and found to be correct, and after the games the lane in which Kelly ran was measured and found to be three inches more than the required distance."

NEW COURSE FOR REGATTA.

Tidewater Route to be Marked Out at Lynn for National Event.

LYNN, Mass., March 19.—A tidewater course along the shore of the Nahant Peninsula will be marked out for the national amateur rowing championships, which have been awarded to this city. The races will be held on July 27 and 28. In most of the previous national competitions the course has been in fresh water.

The oarsmen will find this water, extending from the Lynn Yacht Club basin to Bass Point, well protected and suitable for rowing except in the stormiest conditions. The Harvard 'Varsity crews are now using it for their early training. The Nahant Boulevard and street railway tracks run close to the shore, affording a full view of the course. Plans are being made for the erection of a large grandstand at the finish, at the Lynn end.

CHINESE TRY FOR CREW.

Coach Rice Impressed by Work of Tsow and Koo at Columbia.

Columbia crew coaches welcomed a pair of new rowing candidates last week. They are M. Tsow and C. W. Koo, two of the Chinese students of Morningside Heights, who are ambitious enough to aspire for seats in the Light Blue and White 'Varsity eight. Coach Jim Rice boated them on machines with the springs loosely drawn the first day, but was forced to look with admiring awe at their array of muscles when they demanded "more weight" and insisted that the coxswain attendants of the rowing machines adjust their apparatus for a real hard workout.

Tsow and Koo tip the scales in the neighborhood of 150 pounds, and although they are far too light for 'Varsity crews, their natural ability has so impressed Rice that he devotes considerable time daily to improving their slide and rowing form. Fred Plaisted, Rice's assistant, became an immediate friend of the Orientals when he related his tale, known generally by rowing experts, of how he once won the single sculls championship of China. One of the students remembered that his father once recalled Plaisted's achievement to him and described the occasion when the Columbia assistant left the Chinese oarsmen in his wake in the championship race.

N. Y. A. C. DUELISTS WIN.

Defeat Turn Verein Fencers for Saltus Trophy.

The New York A. C. won the dueling sword team championship and the Saltus Trophy at the Fencers Club last night. The other competitors were the New York Fencers Club, the New York Turn Verein, and the Fencers Club of Philadelphia.

The New York team was composed of Leon Munes, Steddiford Pitt, and P. W. Allison. These swordsmen defeated the Fencers Club in the preliminaries by 5 bouts to 1, and the New York Turn Verein in the finals by a score of 5 bouts to 1. The Turn Verein swordsmen were Albert Strauss, John Allaire, and Paul Benzenberg. In the evening's competition Munes won 5 bouts, Pitt 4, and Allison, 1.

NO MILITARY DRILL FOR ROBBY'S TEAM

Plebiscite of Dodgers Rejects Training Plan—Stengel and Wheat Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 19.—With Stengel and Wheat at practice this morning, the Dodgers looked like a 25 per cent. stronger ball team. Wheat took his old position in left field and Stengel played centre. The game was abbreviated, lasting only six innings, the victory going to Miller's team by 4 to 1.

At a meeting of the players, held in their hotel this morning, they took a vote on the military training question, and it was defeated overwhelmingly. Although they all declared they were patriotic, they considered that, inasmuch as they had only a week more to remain here, in that time they could hardly learn the rudimentary part of warfare.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Sergeant Major Jesse Trontgla for his offer to drill the Dodgers.

Buck Wheat has had only one conference with President Ebbets since his arrival on Saturday, but nothing came of the talk, both player and owner refusing to move an inch. It would not be surprising if Wheat left for his home in a few days if there is no new development in his case. Stengel also has only seen Ebbets once since his arrival, and then only a friendly greeting was exchanged.

PRO GOLFERS COME NORTH.

Bob Macdonald and Pat Doyle Descant on Southland Matches.

Big Bob Macdonald, the long-hitting professional, arrived in this city yesterday with some interesting tales of the golf season in the Southern States. He told of the many new courses that have been constructed in Florida, and descanted at length upon the fine quality of the greens at Deland, where the pros held an open tournament some weeks ago. According to the tall Highlander, all the professionals have been playing erratic golf over the Southern courses in the last few weeks. Jock Hutchinson and Jim Barnes, the finalists at Siwanoy in the Professional Golfers' championship, have not been playing within strokes of their proper form. Even Mike Brady, who won the West Coast open championship at Belleair, has been playing in and out golf, and no professionals have come to the fore as winners have in other years in the Southland.

Pat Doyle of South Shore, who came North with Macdonald, finished in the money in most of the tournaments, but complained of his inability to putt well at the proper moments. Macdonald himself is in poor shape at present, due to a slight illness, and he was unable to do himself justice in the Southern tournaments. He probably will be located at the St. Andrews Golf Club this coming season.

Leonard to Box Hommey Thursday.

Billy Gibson, manager of the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx, has completed arrangements for his second special show of the season, which will be held on Thursday night. There will be two ten-round bouts, the contestants in the main event being Benny Leonard, the popular Harlem boxer, and Packey Hommey of the east side. The other bout will have for principals Joe Burman, the Chicago bantamweight, and Frankie Daly of Staten Island.

White Chosen as Referee.

Announcement was made yesterday by the officials of the Manhattan A. C. that Charley White had been selected to officiate at the ten-round bout between Freddie Welsh of England, holder of the lightweight championship title, and Benny Leonard, the Harlem boxer, one of the most persistent challengers for the title, which is scheduled to be held on March 28. This action follows an order from the State Athletic Commission barring the regular club referee, Billy Roche, from acting in that capacity.

HOWARD BAKER BOBS UP.

Suddenly Appears at Giants' Camp and Joins Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 19.—The infield division of the Giants was reinforced today by Howard Baker, the mysterious third baseman, who quit baseball a year ago to make munitions and then made a surreptitious return when John J. McGraw was not looking. Baker was a drafted man and might have had an excellent chance to make the New York team last year when third basemen were in demand. He passed up this chance, however, and later went to work in a munition factory in New Haven. He played baseball at first for recreation, but later became a member of the New Haven team of the Eastern League.

The New York club was not aware of this until after the season closed, but then put in a claim for Baker, which the National Commission recently recognized. Baker claims he was not at fault, as he played under his own name and supposed the Bridgeport club had obtained his release from New York. Baker arrived this morning and was in uniform at both practice sessions working at third base with the different infield combinations. It is understood that he will be released soon to the New Orleans club.

Routine practice occupied the time of the Giants today. The teams spent a rather sleepless night on the Pullmans coming up from South Texas last night and McGraw did not press the work. The day was cloudy and rather cold. All of the veteran pitchers worked in batting practice this afternoon, and all put plenty of stuff on the ball.

Manager McGraw almost lost the services of Charlie Herzog when his Captain and second baseman received a wire from St. Petersburg, Fla., stating that Mrs. Herzog had been injured in an automobile accident. Herzog wired for particulars, and in the meanwhile prepared for a hurried departure, but received more favorable word last night. Tomorrow is the opening of the Spring style and automobile show in Marlin, and as an added attraction the Giants play the Fort Worth team of the Texas League.

PIEL IN SQUASH FINAL.

Will Meet Bergfeld for Honors in N. Y. A. C. Handicap Tourney.

M. A. Bergfeld and G. Piel, Jr., advanced to the final round of the Class A handicap squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The former won his way through the semi-final round by defeating F. J. Echeverria at 15—13, 15—7 and Piel triumphed over R. Davis with the score 15—10, 15—17, 15—10.

The summaries:

CLASS A—Third Round.—R. Davis defeated T. Lockman, 15—12, 15—8; G. Piel, Jr., defeated G. M. Richard, 15—11, 17—16; F. J. Echeverria defeated A. K. Handy, 15—9, 15—10; A. Bergfeld defeated J. A. Marchmont, 15—12, 15—12.

Semi-Final Round—M. A. Bergfeld defeated F. J. Echeverria, 15—13, 15—7; G. Piel defeated R. Davis, 15—10, 15—17, 15—10.

Boxing Entries Close Today.

The closing of the entries for the metropolitan amateur boxing championships, which will be held at the New York A. C., beginning tomorrow night, has been deferred until this afternoon. A number of the leading amateurs have forwarded their entries, among them being Bob Gleason of the Dominican Lyceum, the metropolitan chamron at 145 pounds. In the heavyweight division Frank White, Union Settlement A. C.; A. Kaufman, Trinity Club; John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, metropolitan champion, and Gordon Munce of Jersey City have entered.

Bulkley and Cornell Advance.

Two players reached the semi-final round of the squash tennis championship of the Columbia Club yesterday afternoon. H. D. Bulkley advanced by defeating F. S. Keeler in a third-round encounter, at 0—15, 15—10, 15—6, and L. H. Cornell scored a victory over F. W. Chambers in straight games, at 15—0, 15—4.

Geis Beats Read at Squash.

M. P. Geis defeated J. S. Read in a semi-final round match of the Class B squash tennis tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday, the score being 15—10, 15—13.

NINTH-INNING RUNS BEAT YANKEE COLTS

Pipp and Peck Lead Foray of Heavy Hitting and Regulars Win by 7 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 19.—The Yankee regulars lashed out with punishing bats this afternoon and won a close and aggressively fought game with the second team by 7 to 6. They needed a run in the ninth inning to win, and they made it. The tally resulted from hits by Pipp and Peck, who led the foray with three smashes each, and the weak first-base playing of Baumann, who made one wild throw and didn't show much interest in a burning grounder which Pipp drove past him.

That winning run was rough on Slim Caldwell, who was on the pinnacle for the second team at the time and who was pitching well in pinches. Caldwell and Mogridge, on opposite sides, were the game's most capable pitchers. Mogridge was the best of all. Today's game was by far the best display of offensive strength so far, with the regulars particularly rampageous.

There was clever team play in the employment of the run and hit and sacrifice tactics and also good base running. Better support for Caldwell in the ninth, Manager Donovan today sending the teams the full distance for the first time, would have made the score a tie, although the regulars played the better game. Piercy did poorly for three innings, and Fisher only fairly well during his régime. Neither of these two pitchers had good control, and Piercy added a balk, a wild pitch, and an error to his misdeeds.

The sharp, well-applied batting was the main development and a pleasing one. Baker and Aragon kept up their consistent hitting. The Cuban leads the whole outfit in batting in runs. He has flushed seven with his stick. Baker has driven five over the plate. Magee, Pipp, Peck, Miller, Baumann, and Gedeon were other rough hitters today.

The fielding was faulty and fast in turns and always, like the play in general, spirited. Colonel E. V. Smith, U. S. A., chief of staff of the Southern Division, was a spectator, and will watch the military drill tomorrow. This morning there was no baseball; it was all drill, and there was as much "pep" as there was in the baseball.

The score by innings:

Regulars	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7	13	1
Second team	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—6	9	3

Batteries: Regulars—Mogridge, Fisher, Walters and Nunamaker. Second team—Piercy, Caldwell, Alexander and Olsen. Hits—Hendryx, Miller, 2; Aragon, 2; Baumann, 2; Gedeon, 2; High, Pipp, 3; Baker, 2; Magee, 2; Peck, 3; Walters, Shocker. Home run—Baker. Three-base hits—Aragon, Baumann. Two-base hits—Miller, High, Pipp. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Pipp, Baker. Double play—Maisel, Peck and Pipp. Hits—Off Piercy, 6 in three innings; off Caldwell, 7 in six and one-third innings; off Mogridge, 4 in five innings; off Fisher, 5 in four innings. Errors—Baumann, Knaupp, Piercy, Baker.

MISS BOGART WINS AT NET.

Beats Miss Gates and Also Shares Doubles Honors at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 19.—The Pinehurst tennis tournament ended today with the finals in the woman's singles and the mixed doubles. Miss Caroline Bogart of Elizabeth Town and Country Club defeated Miss Elinor Gates, Nassau Country Club, in the singles, 6—4, 6—4. Paired with Jack Latting of Locust Valley she defeated Miss Gates and R. A. Balfe, South Shore Club, in the doubles, 6—4, 6—4.

Ross to Compete in Tank Here.

A telegram was received yesterday by the local amateur swimming officials at the new headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union, announcing that Norman Ross, the star swimmer of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, was on his way to this city. Ross is coming to compete in the 220-yard national championship race, which will be held at the New York Athletic Club's natatorium on March 27.

TENNIS TRIUMPH OF WEST.

Analysis of Matches in California Shows Points of Interest.

Analysis of the ill-fated expedition of the Eastern lawn tennis players to California indicates even more clearly than did the day-to-day accounts of the matches how decidedly outclassed was the band of athletes from the Atlantic seaboard. The feeling was quite general before the East-West matches began that it was a foriorn hope for the transcontinental tourists, but the showing actually made by them in the competitions was inferior to what had been generally anticipated or prophesied. It is quite possible—it is even likely—that the Easterners were badly handicapped by the asphalt courts, but there is not the slightest doubt that they met their masters.

An analysis of the seven matches played shows that six out of seven were won by the Far Coast stars, who also won 155 games to 122, and 17 sets to 10. The renewed court duel between Mrs. Bundy, (nee May Sutton) and Miss Molla Bjurstedt developed another triumph for the former champion woman player of the world. The scores of the matches played in 1915 and this year between the two women experts now stand as follows: Mrs. Bundy, matches, 3; sets, 3; games, 51; Miss Bjurstedt, matches, 1; sets, 3; games, 44.

The summary of the matches follows:

SINGLES.

WEST.	G.	S.	M.	EAST.	G.	S.	M.
Johnston	21	3	1	Church	8	1	0
McLoughlin	16	2	1	Throckmorton	13	1	0
Strachan	22	3	1	Pell	16	1	0
Davis	24	3	1	Doyle	14	1	0
Total	83	11	4	Total	51	4	0

DOUBLES.

	G.	S.	M.		G.	S.	M.
McLoughlin and Davis	24	3	1	Prentice and Pell	17	0	0
Johnston and Strachan	32	3	1	Church and Throckmorton	31	2	0
Wayne and Brown	16	0	0	Doyle and Alexander	23	3	1
Total	72	6	2	Total	71	5	1
Grand total	155	17	3	Grand total	122	10	1

MRS. BUNDY vs. MISS BJURSTEDT.

1915.	G.	S.	M.		G.	S.	M.
Mrs. Bundy	35	4	2	Miss Bjurstedt	32	3	1
1917.							
Mrs. Bundy	16	2	1	Miss Bjurstedt	12	0	0
Total	51	6	3	Total	44	3	1

WOMEN'S TENNIS LATER.

Probable That National Title Tourney Will Be Held June 18.

In compliance with the request which was freely voiced last year, the date of holding the women's national lawn tennis championship tournament will be two weeks later this Summer. In 1916 the tournament began on June 5, but this year it will not begin until June 18, according to information which came from a good authority yesterday. The women players have always contended that it was a mistake to hold the championship so early in the year, before the contestants really had an opportunity to round into form for the grass court competition. As was the case a year ago, the tournament will be decided on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Two other dates which probably will stand in the completed schedule place the holding of the Pennsylvania State championship for women on May 28 and the All-Philadelphia tournament on Sept. 17. Both of these competitions will be decided at the Merion Cricket Club.

LEWIS WINS BOUT IN EIGHTY SECONDS

English Welter Knocks Out Moore of Philadelphia Without Needless Delay.

Before a comparatively small sized gathering of spectators last night, Ted Lewis, the English welterweight, put a crimp in the championship aspirations of Willie Moore, a Philadelphia boxer, at the Palace S. C., in the Bronx, by knocking out the Philadelphian before the completion of the first round of their scheduled ten-round session. The knockout came as a quick and unexpected surprise to the enthusiasts who witnessed the contest, for Moore came to New York with the reputation of being a "finisher" of the first order and much was expected of him in the way of giving the clever Englishman a tussle. The bout ended so abruptly, however, that it was impossible for those who witnessed it to get a line on the ability of the Philadelphian, who failed to land a single clean blow from the time he entered the ring.

Lewis began the bout with a jarring, full-arm right to the stomach as Moore came at him in awkward southpaw style, leaving himself wide open. This punch made the Philadelphia boxer gasp. The next effective blow, a right to the jaw, made Moore spin about and finally sprawl on the floor of the ring. Taking advantage of a count of nine, the Philadelphian arose, still groggy, and Lewis, after pecking an opening with a few snappy left-hand jabs, crashed over his right to Moore's jaw again, as the latter was forced to the ropes, and the Philadelphian sank slowly to the floor. Referee Jack Dorman, the former boxer, dispensed with the formality of a count over the prostrate boxer, and carried Moore bodily to his corner. One minute and twenty seconds had elapsed from the time the boxers were started on their journey until the final blow.

Crouse to Box Christie Tonight.

Buck Crouse, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, and Gus Christie of Milwaukee will be the principals in the main ten-round bout this evening at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, was originally scheduled to oppose Christie, but he notified the officials that he had hurt his hand. At the Pioneer S. C., in West Forty-fourth Street, this evening the principals in the feature event will be Jim Flynn of Pueblo, Col., and Bob Devere of Kansas City. Georgie Maas, former amateur bantamweight champion, and Joe Garry of the east side will also box.

Fulton to Box Morris April 10.

The next important heavyweight bout to be staged in this city will be held at the Manhattan A. C. on April 10, when Fred Fulton, the Minnesota boxer, and Carl Morris of Oklahoma will clash for ten rounds.

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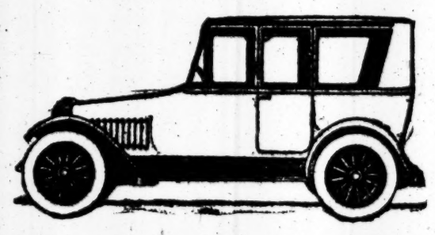

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'THE FUGITIVE' GIVEN WITH EMILY STEVENS

She Plays Brilliantly in Galsworthy's Tragedy of the Hunted Woman.

SOME GRIEVOUS MISCASTING

This Damages a Deeply Interesting, Though Somewhat Strained and Sketchy Play.

THE FUGITIVE—A drama in five acts, by John Galsworthy. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

George Dedmond.....Edward Emery
Clare.....Emily Stevens
Gen. Sir Charles Dedmond..Charles Harbury
Lady Dedmond.....Charlotte Granville
Reginald Huntingdon.....Duncan McRae
Edward Fullarton.....Henry Warwick
Mrs. Fullarton.....Alice John
Paynter.....Walter Howe
Burney.....Ethel Stannard
Twisden.....Thomas McLarnie
Haywood.....Milton Pope
Malise.....Conway Tearle
Mrs. Miller.....Annie Hughes
Porter.....Roger P. Williams
A Messenger Boy.....Percival Vivian
Characters in Act. V.
A Young Man.....William Boyd
Arnaud.....Paul Doucet
Mr. Varley.....Gavin Young
A Languid Lord.....Harry Blaising
A Gentleman.....J. Alfred Osborne

In the title rôle of "The Fugitive," which was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, Emily Stevens plays with fine understanding and brilliant skill. Ever since Galsworthy's tragedy of the hunted woman was first produced in London more than three years ago there have been nominations of various American actresses for its central rôle when, in the course of time, it should find its way to New York. Grace George, Jane Cowl, Elsie Ferguson, and —seriously—Olga Petrova, these are a few of those who, in degrees ranging from a bold announcement to a tentative rumor, have been named as the most likely player for this important and exacting character. Indeed, May Irwin is about the only notable actress on our stage who has not been suggested for "The Fugitive." Last night's performance only deepens an old conviction that the first choice should be Emily Stevens. She plays with a power, a penetration, and an unerring precision that are an unfailing delight. Her performance is one of the fine achievements of the season.

It is a tower of strength in the proceedings in Thirty-ninth Street, where half the members of the company are strikingly grievous misfits—unhappy choices for a rather awkward production of a play not rugged enough to stand rough handling. "The Fugitive" is the sixth Galsworthy play to reach the New York stage, and it is scarcely his finest work for the theatre. It is sketchy throughout, and at best a forced tragedy. But it is deeply interesting, and well worth Miss Stevens's time and yours.

"The Fugitive" is Galsworthy's story of Clare Dedmond, a sensitive and softly bred woman who lives a shrinking and humiliated existence with a presentable and kindly but exigent husband, who has become so repugnant to her that her blood runs cold at his very touch. Against the protests of her family and friends, and to their utter bewilderment, she breaks covert. That is the word that is used again and again throughout "The Fugitive." It is a legal term, as well as a hunting term.

"Clare, I think it's awful about you," her most sympathetic friend exclaims. "You're too fine, and not fine enough, to put up with things; you're too sensitive to take help, and you're not strong enough to do without it. It's simply tragic."

"Alone—helpless—without money!" so runs the warning from Malise, the friend whose sympathy had really inspired her revolt. "The men who work with you; the men you make friends of—d'you think they'll let you be? The men in the streets, staring at you, stopping you—pudgy, bull-necked brutes, devils with hard eyes; senile swine; and the 'chivalrous men,' like me, who don't mean you harm, but can't help seeing you're made for love! Or suppose you don't take cover, but struggle on in the open. Society! The respectable! The pious! Even those who love you! Will they let you be? Hue and cry! The hunt was joined the moment you broke away! It will never let up! Covert to covert—till they've run you down, and you're back in the cart, and God pity you!"

They run her down at the end of a year. Her first attempt to work in a shop is a failure. Her retreat to Malise, whom, in her loneliness and desolation, she has grown to love, brings them both into the divorce court and turns him out a bankrupt. It is to save him from her husband's punitive measures that she breaks again for the open. Exhausted and desperate at last, after six months of unchronicled struggling, she turns to the prostitute's calling, and, in the recoil from the first step, kills herself in a riotous restaurant on Derby Day while the celebrating winners in the adjoining dining rooms are drunkenly chanting the refrain, "This day a stag must die."

That is the story of "The Fugitive," an absorbingly interesting story but never a quite persuasive one. It was never easy to accept the necessity of the fugitive's tragic experience. And, like Brieux's "La Femme Seule," it seems less credible with each year's advance and quite unconvincing in America where the way of "woman on her own" is easier far. Things come out for poor Clare pretty much as Malise had predicted, but Galsworthy has to torture life a little to have it so. He has to strain and strain and, unlike farce and melodrama, but like mercy, the quality of tragedy is not strained.

After Miss Stevens's sensitive and uncannily deft performance the remaining honors must be divided among Conway Tearle, Annie Hughes, Charles Harbury, and William Boyd. Not all the rest are so happily cast, and such an incorrigible a modern as John Galsworthy writes too little after a conventional pattern to have his plays bear up well under the trials of awkward and injudicious production.

Edward Emery is hopelessly miscast as the husband. The values of the rôle simply vanish at his touch. Henry Warwick and Charlotte Granville as Clare's brother and mother-in-law play in a most unfortunate manner. Miss Granville, indeed, treats every line as if it were some deadly projectile, acting away for dear life as if under the impression that "The Fugitive" were a melodrama on view at Drury Lane. There are, at other points in the production, some minor inadequacies which offend stridently.

The play given at the Thirty-ninth Street is not "The Fugitive" as published here shortly after its production in London. It has been frequently though not radically altered. The alterations are largely cuts. It happens, however, that the American producer of "The Fugitive"—none other than Oliver Morosco—worked from the basis of a later script recently sent over by Mr. Galsworthy, so that that distinguished author must have been personally responsible for some of the textual changes which were greeted by the knowing last evening with sniffs, whispers, and learned snorts.

Why Envy Her? Cuticura Will Help You to Have Good Hair

Begin tonight. Rub the scalp gently with Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, because it makes them very soft and white. Rinse with tepid water. Read directions around Soap. Nothing better, purer, sweeter than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet uses, assisted now and then as needed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment. You can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 14F, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of freezone applied directly upon a tender, aching corn stops the soreness at once and soon the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off with the fingers without even a twinge of pain.

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does not irritate or inflame the surrounding skin or tissue. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a small bottle of freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

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THE EDWARD WESLEY CO. Cincinnati, Ohio

'EILEEN' BRIM FULL OF RICH MELODIES

New Irish Operetta at the Shubert Theatre Is in Victor Herbert's Best Vein.

BOOK BY HENRY BLOSSOM

Composer, Who Was Born in Ireland, Has Written a Work of True Irish Romantic Flavor.

EILEEN, an operetta in three acts, book and lyrics by Henry Blossom; music by Victor Herbert. At the Shubert Theatre.

Captain Barry O'Day.....Walter Scanlan
Sir "Regie" Stribling.....Algernon Greig
Dinny Doyle.....Scott Welsh
Lanty Hackett.....Harry Crosby
"Humpy" Grogan.....John B. Cooke
Shaun Dhu.....Greek Evans
Mickey O'Brien.....Joseph Dillon
Colonel Lester.....Edward Martindel
Biddy Flynn.....Josie Claffin
Rosie Flynn.....Louise Allen
Lady Maude Eslabrooke.....Olga Roller
Eileen Mulvaney.....Grace Breen
Marie.....Paulette Antoine
Myles.....Lewis Ayer
Peter.....Francis X. Hennessy
Sergeant.....Roger McKenna
Corporal.....Eric Block

There is generally cause for rejoicing when Victor Herbert smites his bleomin' lyre and jots down the notes, so the arrival of "Eileen," a new operetta from the pen of the dean of American light opera composers and his faithful collaborator, Henry Blossom, last night attracted an audience different from the usual first-night run to the Shubert Theatre. That this was Mr. Herbert's first complete contribution to the stage since "Princess Pat," more than a year ago, heightened the anticipation.

The audience gave every evidence of not being disappointed, as, indeed, they should not have been, for "Eileen" is in Mr. Herbert's best vein. It is fairly bursting with rich melodies of the kind for which this composer is famous, some of them a trifle reminiscent, perhaps, but remindful of his own tunes and never commonplace.

An added element of interest was given by the fact that "Eileen" is an Irish operetta, a form in which this composer should excel, since he was born in Dublin, and Ireland and all of its works—except Ulster—has ever been dear to him. Mr. Herbert confessed between the second and third acts, when he had momentarily deserted the conductor's chair for the stage, that he had always longed to write an opera that would be a credit to the traditions of Irish music.

There are fifteen numbers in the score—solos, duets, glees, and ensembles—and much of the music is characteristically Irish in rhythm and spirit. Indeed, it is this Irish flavor that contributes much of the charm to Mr. Herbert's score. Then there is the same clever instrumentation and the same knowledge of musical values that is always apparent in his work. The composer has used this to good effect to embroider the action at several points with descriptive orchestral passages.

The usual excellent orchestra has been provided to interpret the score, but what is more unusual and to the point is the presence of a cast of singing principals. Here are a half dozen or more actors with really good voices and a singing chorus whose equal has not been heard since the days of the Gilbert and Sullivan revivals.

The result was most gratifying, and it will be even more so when the orchestra is discouraged from playing fortissimo all of the time. It was really Mr. Herbert's fault last night. He was obviously enjoyinjug making the musicians blow and saw the souls out of their instruments along with his tunes, and was oblivious of the fact that simultaneously the singers were tearing their vocal cords out in an effort to pierce the orchestra's curtain of notes. A week of such singing would necessitate a fresh supply of soloists.

But Mr. Herbert's enthusiasm did not hide the fact that Walter Scanlan, whose real name is Van Brunt, Olga Roller, Grace Breen, and Edward Martindel, the quartet of principals, all have good voices, and that even in the lesser rôles were singers of ability. Scott Welsh, Louise Allen, and Greek Evans among the number. Miss Breen and Miss Roller are sopranos with well-trained voices; Mr. Van Brunt, alias Scanlan, is a lyric tenor whose voice is adapted to Irish music, while Mr. Martindel is well known to the light opera stage. Mr. Evans disclosed a baritone voice of exceptional quality in the one song allotted to him. In addition to these Algernon Greig deserves a line for his comedy if not for his vocal prowess.

Mention of Mr. Blossom's contribution has been left till the last because it hardly doesn't matter. It is of the Chauncey Olcott school of romantic Irish melodrama, wherein the young patriot invariably outwits the pursuing British officer and wins the heart of the fair colleen. Its humor is more elemental and less effective than is usually the case with Mr. Blossom's books, but perhaps that is the fault of the subject. At least it provides the requisite number of music cues, and it is never a long time between tunes. For the rest, Joe Weber, who produced "Eileen," has provided three handsome settings, so that there is visual as well as aural beauty.

'DIE MEISTERSINGER' AGAIN.

Clarence Whitehill Appears as Hans Sachs for the First Time.

"Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening again with a cast that has often before appeared in it, with the important exception of Mr. Clarence Whitehill, who for the first time in New York took the part of Hans Sachs. It is a good while since so fine a representative of the character has been heard at the Opera House, and it was high time that this admirable American singer should have his chance to gain the distinction that belongs to one who is of the artistic stature to fill this rôle. That Mr. Whitehill did, His fine voice was heard to excellent advantage, warm, rich and full; a voice that fills this music with its true significance. Mr. Whitehill's delivery of the monologues had nobility and poetic beauty. There was here sustained legato quality and there was throughout pregnant force of declamation and a clear-cut diction. His skill and intelligence as an actor gave his impersonation qualities that fill it with the significance intended by Wagner in his embodiment of the cobbler poet.

Geniality, tenderness, at the same time a certain drastic humor, characterized it, and the man was made to overtop his companions and contemporaries in personality and in the imagination and the vision that made him the poet. Mr. Whitehill's impersonation was much appreciated.

The performance under Mr. Bodanzky's direction had distinction.

A special matinee of "Madame Butterfly" yesterday afternoon drew a large audience, including many strangers. Miss Farrar sang for the fourth time this season in Puccini's tragedy of Japan, assisted by Botta and De Luca in the two American rôles, Polacco conducting as before. This was the company's third double opera day in the last five days, a rate to be beaten only by three doublets in daily relay planned for the week after Easter.

Miss Vera Barstow's Recital.

Miss Vera Barstow, a young violinist, properly described as charming, who gave a recital in New York last season, reappeared in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon and renewed the pleasure given before by her playing. An intelligent and musical style, comprehension of something more than the surface of music, technical facility and accuracy, and an excellent tone gave her performance qualities of artistic value. In Veracini's sonata in E minor and Mozart's in C she was heard to excellent advantage and played both with spirit and delicacy and rhythmical decisiveness. Her program also included Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" and a group of pieces by A. Walter Kramer, Kreutzer-Saar, Bytovetsky, and de Bériot-von Kunits. Josef Adler played her accompaniments in excellent style.

New Playlets at Comedy Postponed.

The first performance of the Washington Square Players' new program at the Comedy Theatre, announced for last night, was postponed until tomorrow night on account of the illness of José Ruben, one of the leading players of the organization. M. Ruben is suffering from rheumatism, and was taken to a hospital yesterday. An understudy will take his part if he cannot appear tomorrow night. Ticket holders must arrange for an exchange of tickets.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The 1916 version of Ziegfeld's "Follies" will end its tour in Baltimore on March 31. The new "Follies" will be produced late in May.

The completed cast for Horace Annesley Vachell's new comedy, "The Case of Lady Camber," which will be presented at the Lyceum next Monday night, includes Lyn Harding, Mary Boland, Sydney Shields, H. B. Herbert, W. L. Abingdon, Kate Sargeant-son, Louis Emery, Shirley Aubert, and Henry Dornton.

Edith Lyle has succeeded Grace Valentine in "Johnny Get Your Gun," at the Criterion. Miss Valentine will have a role in "He Said and She Believed," which will be John Craig's next offering.

The curtain for the White Rats' benefit at the New Amsterdam Opera House will rise at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the union's strike fund.

Joseph Noel's drama, "The Pawn," will be acted for the first time on any stage at the Stamford Theatre on Friday night of next week.

Sarah Bernhardt continues to improve slowly, and it is thought she will be able to leave her apartments in the Savoy Hotel some time this week.

The seat sale for the entertainment to be given next Sunday night at the Hippodrome under the auspices of the Junior League of America will open today. Mayor Mitchel will deliver the opening address.

Two hundred members of the Players' Club will see tonight's performances of "Magic" as the guests of O. P. Heggie and Lawrence Anhalt.

$100,000 FOR NEGRO BABIES.

Movement Started to Help Needy Who Recently Came from South.

A number of men who had luncheon yesterday at Downtown Delmonico's at the invitation of George Foster Peabody, Jacob C. Klinck, Clinton L. Rossiter, Lawrence Smith Butler, and L. Hollingsworth Wood started a campaign to raise $100,000 for equipping the Howard Orphanage at Kings Park, L. I., to care for the dependent children of negro families who have emigrated from the South in the last year. The meeting was occasioned by the conditions among the negroes now in this part of the country who answered the call of high wages and came North unprepared for cold weather and incapable of meeting the requirements of living conditions here despite the wages they received.

William J. Doherty, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, said that 150,000 negroes left the South and came North in 1916, and that suffering was widespread among them. He predicted that 250,000 would come in 1917 if the present wages continued, and pointed out that private agencies were needed to care for the negroes because the laws prevented public institutions of the city and State from taking charge of persons who had not lived in New York for a year.

CITY WASTES $14,656,000.

Hebrew Charities' Object Lesson to Make "Bundle Week" a Success.

That its "Bundle Week"—March 26 to April 2—may be a success the Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities calls attention to this annual average waste by each family in New York City: Fifty pounds of rags, worth $2.50; one pair of old rubbers, 7 cents; one pair of old shoes, 25 cents; one suit old clothes, $1; 1 pound tin and lead foil, 30 cents; toys, trinkets, &c., $3.50; underwear, $2. The total value of "cast-offs" for the city is put at $14,656,000.

This year 50,000 bundles are looked for during the week. Householders are requested to notify the department at once when to call for the material or to send it by parcel post or express, the department paying all charges. The address is 27 Greene Street and the telephone number 1117 Spring.

WHITMAN NOW A TEMPLAR.

Initiated by Palestine Commandery —Dignitaries Attend Ceremony.

Governor Whitman was initiated last night as a member of Palestine Commandery, 18, Knights Templar, of this city. The ceremony was held in the Masonic Temple on Twenty-third Street, and was attended by representatives from every commandery in New York, officers of the Grand Commandery, and high officials of various Masonic bodies of neighboring States. It was one of the largest attended ceremonies ever held in the Masonic Temple here. Mr. Whitman is the second Governor of New York to be enrolled as a member of Palestine Commandery, which was organized sixty-six years ago.

The Governor will return to Albany today, but expects to be in New York again next week. He declined to comment on the international situation.

ASK FOR WOODEN RIFLES.

Widespread Demand from Centres Where Men Are Being Trained.

Demand for wooden rifles like those which supplanted the broomsticks last week on Governors Island, in the training of officers for the Military Reserve Corps, showed a decided increase yesterday. Edwin Appleton, Director of the National School Camp Association at 1 Broadway, who obtained from a sawmill in the South the 500 now in use on Governors Island, was called upon yesterday to supply Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., with 200. Another telegram, inquiring in regard to 1,000 rifles, came from North Carolina.

The wooden rifle was originally designed for use by the boy members of the National Training Camp Association by Major James A. Moss of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, the author of several textbooks on military subjects. They are a duplication in pattern of the modern Springfield rifle.

105,380 AUTOS IN DISTRICT.

New York Collects $1,309,375 in 1917, Against $1,275,757 in 1916.

Motor vehicles in the New York district, which includes territory adjacent to the city, now exceed 100,000 according to the summary of the 1917 registration, at the New York office of the Secretary of State. Including March 17 there are 105,380 motor vehicles in the district, a gain of 30,293, over 1916.

The money collected for fees and licenses thus far this year is $1,309,375 as against $1,275,757 for the whole of 1916. The tax was paid on 81,310 pleasure automobiles, 20,361 motor trucks and 3,389 omnibuses, a classification in effect for the first time this year. There are now 62,297 chauffeurs licensed in the New York district, an increase over last year at this period of 14,901.

Old China and Pottery Bring $1,800

The sale of the old English and American china and pottery of the artist and collector, James G. Tyler, opened yesterday at the American Art Galleries. Mrs. Joseph Larocque was one of the buyers, paying $34 for a pair of the famous enameled figurines, Venus and Neptune," modeled for Thomas Whieldon by Ralph Wood. A set of three old Staffordshire figurines by Walton went to Mrs. Larocque for $27. A fine porcelain figurine, "Neptune on a Dolphin," Plymouth, England, 1768-74, went to John M. Mitchell for $50. Miss MacFarland paid $42 for a pair of salad vessels for oil and vinegar in old Rouen delft, with pewter hinges. The total for the day was $1,800. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Marie Volpe in Song Recital.

Marie Volpe, soprano, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, her program of classic and modern airs recalling some rare memories, not so much to efface them as to show her own devotion to the like high ideals. Beginning with Pergolesi's "Se Tu-mi Ami" and others from Gluck's "Armide" and Sacchini's "Oedipus," the singer was under some restraint in Schumann's "Nussbaum," a favorite of Sembrich in former years. Richard Epstein assisted at the piano, and Mrs. Volpe was most admirable in her later Russian songs, from Rubinstein's "Es Blinkt der Thau" to those of Balarikew and Rachmaninoff, sung in the original tongue, and two by Arnold Volpe, her husband, in English.

Will Withdraw Textile Exhibit.

Because many of the examples in a special exhibit of textiles from primitive designs at the American Museum of Natural History have been sold, the Director has decided to withdraw it about the end of March. The display includes women's hats, silk bags, ribbons, and seasonable dress goods, all made from designs inspired by relics of the ancient civilizations of the Western World. Large sums were spent by the mills in developing these patterns, one firm appropriating $35,000 for the purpose.

Geographical Medal for Roosevelt.

The Amerian Geographical Society will present to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at its meeting in the Engineering Societies Building tonight, the society's gold medal in recognition of his discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere. The medal is called the David Livingston Centenary Medal, and was founded in 1913 by the Hispanic Society of America. Sir Douglas Mawson is the only other explorer who has received it. Colonel Roosevelt will address the society in response to the presentation speech.

"STUDY HARD"—SOTHERN.

Actor Gives Advice to Academy of Dramatic Arts Graduates.

E. H. Sothern gave some helpful advice from his long career as an actor to the members of the graduating class of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the annual graduation exercises of the school held yesterday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre.

"Study hard," he told the young actors, "keep your mind on your work, and never refuse an opportunity. Study any sort of a part whether you like it or not, or whether you think you are fitted for it or not. It gives you experience, and that is precious. Never be discouraged by failure. Rather let each failure be a lesson to you, and later on you will be able to look back upon those failures with a thankful heart for all they have taught you."

OPPOSE MORTGAGE TAX.

New York Delegation to Work Against the Everett Bill.

A large delegation of New York City tax payers will go to Albany today to oppose the Everett bill, which would impose an annual tax on mortgages. The hearing is before the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. Birch Helms, Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests of New York, which condemns the bill as a menace to the real property market, said yesterday:

"The general purpose of this bill is particularly objectionable because it affects all existing mortgages and deprives them of their present tax exemption. All mortgages made in the metropolitan district within the last twenty years contain clauses on which payment thereof could be demanded if such legislation were passed. The panic which such a situation would bring about could scarcely be estimated."

JAIL FOR SUBWAY PLOTTERS.

McChord and Merna Get from Six and One-half to Thirteen Years.

William McChord, alias William Molsky, and James Merna, both members of the subway employes local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes of America, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of dynamiting the subway at Lenox Avenue and 110 th Street, on Oct. 25, 1916, were sentenced yesterday by Justice Tompkins in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court to a term of from six years and six months to thirteen years and two months in Sing Sing.

In passing sentence Justice Tompkins said he believed the men had been moved by a feeling of duty, and added that if allowed to follow his own feelings he would have set them free.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Mar. 22, 8:15. Song Recital by ROSALIE WIRTHLIN
Frank La Forge at the Piano. Tickets Box Office and Florence L. Pease, 1 W. 34 St.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3, PIANO RECITAL CHARLES Cooper
Tickets 50c to $2, at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

LYRIC THEATRE
TWICE DAILY 2:30 POPULAR PRICES 8:30
MORE THRILLS THAN A ZEPPELIN RAID
MORE CHEERS THAN AT A POLITICAL CONVENTION
MORE REAL-BIG-VITAL MOMENTS THAN EVER BEFORE IN PICTURES
THE HONOR SYSTEM

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats.Tom'w & Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES, Miss Springtime
All Orch. Seats, incl. Sat. Night, $2. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30 Matinees TOMORROW & Sat. 2:30 MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 7 TIMES Henry Miller THE GREAT DIVIDE
Next Mon., "The Case of Lady Camber."
HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW & Sat. 2:20. BOUR GETTERS
A BRILLIANTLY SHOCKING COMEDY with CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, LEONORE HARRIS, FRITZ WILLIAMS, &c.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW (Pop.) & Sat. MR. and MRS. COBURN
Will present in English Molière's "La Malade Imaginaire," under the title of THE IMAGINARY INVALID
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TOMORROW (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. GEORGE ARLISS
In J. M. Barrie's Comedy. The Professor's Love Story
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TOMORROW & Sat. 2:30.
HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (oPp.) & Sat. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents The Brat New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON
FULTON 46th St. nr. Broadway Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE THOS. A. WISE "PALS FIRST"
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy.
CENTURY Broadway and 63d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15.
FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, JR.'S DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK, After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:35 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30 Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun With LOUIS BENNISON
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"
Laurette Taylor In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life LAST TIMES OF THIS PLAY.
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TUESDAY, MARCH 27—Seats Thursday. MISS TAYLOR in "OUT THERE"
Her second new play by Mr. Manners.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
— LAST 2 WEEKS —
FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 49 St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
'THE WILLOW TREE'
GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.
YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:30.
BANDBOX, beginning Thursday J. URBAN and R. ORDYNSKI NJU
Opening Production
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8, Alda, Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Scott. Rosat. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard, Garrison; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2, Lakme. Barrientos, Howard; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45, (75c to $3.) Walkuere, Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Whitehill, Scott. Cond., Bodansky.
Next Mon. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Next Tues. Aft. at 2, Special Matinee, 2d Scene, Hansel und Gretel; Act II. 2d Scene, Aida; Act III., Tosca; Act IV., Rigoletto, Barrientos, Delaunois, Garrison, Matzenauer, Muzio, Rappold; Amato, Botta, Caruso, Didur, De Luca, Martinelli, Segurola. Cond., Hageman, Papi & Polacco. Seat Sale $1 to $5 today.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS
Hotel Plaza, Tuesdays 3:30. Phone 457 Circle. Today Francesca da Rimini; Pearl Fishers.
METROPOLITAN Wed., Mar. 28, 2 P. M. Seats Tomorrow. | ISADORA DUNCAN
PHILHARMONIC JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL. Next Thurs. Ev., 8:30. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
All Wagner
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Mar. 31, at 2:30. Paderewski
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $18, at Box Office. Direction C. A. ELLIS. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft., March 25, at 3. Bonnet A SOCIETE des N INSTRUMENTS D ANCIENS.
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT
BERKSHIRE STRING QUARTET
HUGO KORTSCHAK, HERMANN FELBER, CLARENCE EVANS, EMMERAN STOEBER.
Seats Now. Mgt. Wolfsohn Musical Bureau.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 29, at 3. Deru-Sickesz
Joint Recital—Violin & Piano.
Stn. John W. Frothingham, Inc. (Mason & Hamlin)

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
"Time's thrilling and enlightening."—Times.
39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents in John Galsworthy's EMILY STEVENS | THE FUGITIVE
SHUBERT Thurs., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.
JOE WEBER offers the New Romantic Comic Opera, Eileen
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime. LOVE O' MIKE with Music. Comedy
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.
NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. MAGIC A GREAT PLAY ADMIRABLY ACTED.—Tribune.
and Galsworthy's "THE LITTLE MAN."
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love
ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15 $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY | Play with Music and Girls.
ADELE ROWLAND
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Thrilling! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Tom'w, Thur., Sat.
48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. The 13th Chair By Bayard Veiller
MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30 Popular Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. In the Greatest of All Farces WM. COLLIER NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
44TH ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY, 2:10 & 8:10.
JESSE L. LASKY Presents FARRAR AS JOAN in CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "JOAN THE WOMAN"
Postponement WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
NEW BILL OPENING WEDNESDAY EVE., MARCH 21st.
Tonight's Tickets Exchanged at Box Office of COMEDY THEATRE.
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MR. FRANK DAMROSCH, Conductor
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DECISION.

The Supreme Court announces its decision in the litigation over the Adamson law after the negotiators had announced a settlement by agreement between the railways and their men. The Supreme Court decision comes as an anticlimax, although it must have been reached in ignorance of the agreement. If the decision had been different, the practical result would have been the same, for the agreement covered the contingency of a decision either that the law was constitutional or unconstitutional, or a little of each. The adjustment is reached, therefore, in substantial effect more by the concession of the railways, moved by their patriotic regard for the public welfare, than by the decision. There can be no doubt of it. Secretary LANE, addressing the railway representatives, said: "We "would be delinquent in a true sense "of gratitude if we failed to express "our sincerest appreciation of the ac- "tion you have taken."

Nobody is addressing compliments of that sort to the trainmen. They made no concessions, and get what they originally demanded, except that overtime will be paid pro rata, not with a punitive addition of one-half. Their last word was for the strike at any cost to anybody, either their fellow-citizens individually or collectively, at a time when the country faced war. The unwisdom of that course appears from the fact that, if their policy had been carried out, there would have been a strike now for what they had obtained without it. They have not escaped all the odium of their readiness to do that foolish and wicked thing. There is a black mark against the trainmen for the spirit of intolerance shown without dissent in any labor quarter. The brotherhood leaders prated of patriotism but practiced near treason. That will not be forgotten for many a long day.

The Supreme Court, speaking through Chief Justice WHITE, sustains the law on the ground of necessity in meeting an emergency. It answered yes to its own question, "Did Congress "have power under the circumstances "to enact the statute?" Another answer might have been made in other circumstances. A broader and perhaps a sounder decision would have been that the power to enact the law was the result of the right to regulate a public utility corporation. "The "power * * * obtained, and was "subject to be applied to the extent "necessary to provide a remedy for "the situation." The decision is based upon the difficulties arising from the failure to agree, and there was an agreement before the decision was rendered. The Supreme Court seldom puts itself in such a position. The decision must be accepted, but it is hard not to prefer the reasoning of Justice DAY in dissent:

> Congress expresses its inability to fix in advance of investigation a just and proper wage. * * * Inherently, such legislation requires that such investigation and deliberation shall precede action. Nevertheless, Congress in this act itself declared the lack of sufficient information and knowledge to warrant the action taken, and has directed an experiment to determine what it should do.

The eight-hour day would be more firmly fixed if it were based on the right to regulate a public utility in the public interest, rather than on the right of the public to protect itself against an emergency. It is a poor rule which will not work both ways. If a public right may be based upon a failure of private interests to agree, a public right might be threatened if there were private agreement either to agree or to disagree. It would seem that public rights ought to be independent of such fortuitous matters as wage bargains. Might not the railways have as good a right to a longer day for their money as the men to a shorter day for their work? Is there not an equality of reasoning between ordering the railways to pay and ordering the men to work without an inquiry into the merits on either side? If men shall not be ordered to work because of the taint of slavery, there is need of a fugitive slave law for capital, for it is escaping by hundreds of millions into employments where there is a greater freedom than under one-sided public regulation. How would the Supreme Court meet an emergency of that sort? Have not Congress and the court together made the emergency worse?

There is no heresy in saying these things with all respect due the court, for they are said by four dissenting Justices, in different words. Justices PITNEY and VAN DEVANTER took the view of Mr. HUGHES when Governor, that the legislation was void because taken in ignorance and without inquiry. Justice DAY thinks that the property of the railways is taken without due process. Justice MCREYNOLDS thinks that the law was passed without authority, but that the decision gives authority to go further in regulation than the trainmen will approve, to require compulsory arbitration of labor disputes which may seriously jeopardize movement of traffic, and to take measures effectively to protect the free flow of commerce against any combination, whether of operatives, owners, or strangers.

Such powers have been exercised without the authority of this decision. If the decision authorizes Congress to do whatever it likes to meet any sort of emergency, the private interests of the railways rest on shifting sands, and Government ownership has taken a stride never before equaled in this country. But, of course, Congress derives its "authority" from the Constitution, not from the court.

MOLOCH HAS VANISHED.

In the early days of the war the Germans were at pains to explain, especially to the United States, that they were engaged in a "civilizing mission"; the threat of Czarism endangered Western civilization. "The European soul," said KARL WOLFSKEHL, writing to ROMAIN ROLLAND, "is en- "dangered by the hordes of snub- "nosed Slavs." We were compelled to hear much about "Russian incendiarism" and the "Russian Moloch, drunk "with the blood and tears of alien "people as well as its own children." In the "Appeal to the Civilized World," signed by many German professors, we were asked to believe that Germany was moved to make war on her neighbors because "in the East "the earth is saturated with the blood "of women and children unmercifully "butchered by the wild Russian "troops." Professor HARNACK wrote of "the Mongolian-Muscovite mob "which, like the sands of Asia, would "sweep down over our harvest fields." The war in his eyes was a struggle of Western culture against the Asiatic barbarism of Russia and Pan-Slavism, while in the "Statement to America," issued from German General Headquarters, Sept. 2, 1914, Russia was described as "the representative "of the most terrible barbarism, a "country that knows no spiritual or "no religious freedom, that tramples "upon the freedom of peoples as well "as of individuals."

In the well-remembered pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Germany; "Attested by Thirty-four German "Dignitaries," the war was attributed to "a comprehensive attack of Slavism under Russian guidance," and the Pan-Slavists were called "the brutal "and unscrupulous representatives of "the idea that Russian Czarism was "destined to rule Europe."

The expressions of the horror of Asiatic barbarism felt by a nation which was allied with the Turk made no great impression upon Western civilization. Nor did anybody outside of Germany ever believe that the war was forced upon the Prussian militarists, who had been preparing for conquest forty years, by Russia. But it is worth while to reflect, now that Czarism has passed into history, that Germany faces on the east a free people whose methods of obtaining their freedom have been the reverse of barbarous. The Russian Moloch is no longer drunk. Pan-Slavism no longer threatens Western civilization, which has suffered a cruel blow from German Kultur. Will Germany take note of the loss of its only plausible excuse for plunging the world into war, an excuse that was never valid, but has now lost the faintest semblance of plausibility?

THE BRITISH VICTORY.

The battle of the Somme is won. Whatever may be the German plan of defense, that much is secured. If the Germans retire no further than their announcement promises, the new battle will be fought on ground less favorable to them than that of the Somme. The battle in which they have been defeated was fought with the Germans intrenched on high ground, which the Allies had to take. They have given up many intrenchments between the Ancre and the Aisne, in which they could have made a defense, but on level ground. In retiring north of the Aisne they get to higher ground, but not so high as that which they have given up. If they mean to make a stand there, they will have the advantage of needing fewer men to defend the new line than they had to use in defending the old. Of course, the British and French will need fewer, too, but the German need of men is greater than that of the Allies.

Perhaps the Germans do not mean to fight over again, in the trenches, the battle they have fought and lost; perhaps, if they do mean to do it, they will not be able. Sir DOUGLAS HAIG, who is in a position to know, said some time ago that before long the war in the west would cease to be one of trenches and would become mobile again. The retreat shows clearly that all the excuses made when it began were desperate inventions. Major MORAHT, for instance, was proclaiming that the retreat was for the purpose of drawing the British into such a trap as HINDENBURG set for the Russians in the Mazurian Lakes campaign; they were being drawn into a desert "as bad as ever fighting ground was," so as to obtain space for strategical movements. At that time the Germans were retiring on a front of only fourteen miles and had gone only three or four miles. Now they are retiring on a front of eighty-five miles, have given up more than 600 square miles to the Allies. Two whole departments of France, those of the Oise and the Aisne, are given back to her. The Germans have retreated because they had to, because they could not hold the position which they had deemed impregnable and to retain which they had sacrificed so many German lives.

It is possible that HINDENBURG still holds his old opinion that the decision must come in the east, and that, in order to make a last great effort against Russia, he has surrendered his French position so as to give him the needed soldiers. If he has, he must have begun the movement counting on the half-hearted opposition of the old Russian Government; he could not have known that before it was completed he would be faced by Russian armies led by Generals whose arms are now free, by Russian statesmen whose one aim is victory. Perhaps, even if he had known it, he would have begun the movement because there was nothing else for him to do, because all hope of successful war in France has gone. If this is his plan, he will have to act quickly, for the situation in the east is rapidly growing worse. The downfall of Turkey is already visible, and such a disaster on the heels of the Somme retirement and the overthrow of Germany's friends in Petrograd will have a disastrous effect at home.

WHY HE WAS CHEERED.

From its glacial alp The Boston Journal looks down upon and dissects the flounderings of the human beings who cavorted so crassly when Ambassador GERARD arrived in New York. Why should they have "lionized" him? It was "so typically American and so boyishly genuine."

> As a matter of cold fact, though, GERARD has performed no wonderful feat.

It may be a little difficult to interpret the antics of humanity in terms comprehensible to the Brahmin intellect; it is always difficult for a tumble-bug to explain himself to a philosopher. Still, the attempt should be made. Mr. GERARD was not welcomed as a Washington or a Lincoln or a Grant or a Farragut. He was welcomed as the American whom the German rulers tried to bulldoze into committing his country to an admission of their contentions. He was welcomed as the American whom they believed to be in their power and on whose fears for the safety of himself or his fellow-countrymen also in their power they thought they could play. He was welcomed as the American who proved to them that in the case of one American, at least, the argument of fear would not work. He was welcomed because, at a time when real Americans have grown sick of the groveling, fear-stricken attitude of so many of their public men they are glad of a chance to express their opinion of one American who, having the opportunity to take that attitude, did not take it. He was welcomed not because he was a world-compelling statesman but because, in a time when not every American in public life is a real American, he was a real American; because, in a time that demands men and sometimes does not get them, he, having the chance, proved himself a man. Other public men may get the same kind of welcome, not by performing some "wonderful feat," but by proving the same thing in the face of terrorism; GERARD in his small corner, and they in theirs.

DELVE LIKE ADAM.

It is a world of lean years. Its food lies in this year's crops. The reserves will be exhausted at the end of the crop year. The outlook is not too roseate. The English wheat crop is reported backward, the Dutch small. French wheat will yield less than usual. Argentina will have little wheat or corn to export. The Australian wheat crop is estimated at nearly 50,000,000 bushels less than last year's. Our big Winter wheat States have not had moisture enough. Early vegetables in the Southern States have been nipped by frost. So the shortage goes.

Food prices are high already. This careless, easy-going America must remember the ant and prepare for next Winter. One thing nearly all of us outside the cities, and many urbans, can do. That is to raise all we can of the common vegetables, so easy to raise, thriving almost everywhere, so large a part of our food. We can't import them. We must grow them; and they should be grown in quantities unheard of before, grown by the rich—and the more they sell the better—by the poor, by the great mass that is neither. Beans, onions, peas, potatoes, and the rest: these should be the crop of everybody with land enough to bend over in. Those vacant lots, the sorrow of single taxers and often the eyesore of prim villages and suburbs, should be made to blossom like the Early Rose.

Selectmen, Town Committees, Town Trustees, and Councilors, spy out the vacant cultivable land and see that it is tickled with the plow. Commuters, who farm for exercise and pleasure, or say you do, this is the Spring when you need to farm for business. More ground for garden this year; and garden for vegetables, not for ornament.

This country is rich in women who have much time to themselves and have to kill it, some in paying for tea and cakes by listening to papers on every subject under heaven at women's clubs, some by losing and neglecting Gon's sunlight at intempestive afternoon games of bridge, some by frittering away time on charitable and war relief concerns and occasions, whose purposes are sufficiently served without them; and so the rosary of idle women might be strung for many a bead.

Why not do something necessary, fruitful, a public service? A great deal less space this year, if you please, for flowers to arouse your neighbors' envy and take the dust of motor cars. A potato vine in place of peonies this year. Come peace or war, the country has to be fed. Will you do your part to feed yourselves and it? Less sweep of lawn, fewer beds of flowers; the potato parterre's the thing this Spring. Women's clubs, won't you drop for a few months discussion of "The Divine Comedy" and the "Poetry of JOHN MASEFIELD" and "take up" seriously and sedulously beets, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes, and the rest of the family?

Votes for women? Food for men, women, and children is a little more pressing, and woman suffrage, prosperous and hopeful, can take a rest. If the inferior and fading sex may dare to make a request of the invincible, won't the women's clubs of every name and kind raise "garden sass" multitudinously this year?

AN UNWISE PUNISHMENT.

The navy needs expert shots, the most skillful and scientific gunnery officers it can find. The protection of our armed merchant ships, of the lives of crews and passengers, depends on the cool, steady, trained cleverness of naval gunners who can hit and not miss; and to miss the submarines in the game of shooting on sight means death. Such men the Navy Department, one would suppose, must treasure, honor, thank GOD for. They are the men, and the only men, who can bring to success the President's plan to defend our rights on the seas.

The finest shot in the navy has just been dismissed from the service by Secretary DANIELS. The offender was a young Lieutenant, whose record for twelve years was blameless. The officers of the court-martial interceded for him. Rear Admiral PALMER, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, did his best to save him to the navy and the country. He told Mr. DANIELS that this was the young man's first offense; that he is "steadily increasing in efficiency," is highly esteemed by all his former commanding officers; that "he has just made "100 per cent. and obtained an E "[excellence] for the practice, the "score being the highest ever made "with that type of turret."

In short, he has in the highest degree the expertness in gunnery which the protection of our merchant ships against German submarines imperatively requires. Therefore the Secretary was asked to suspend the sentence for a year, and at the end of that time to give him a milder punishment if his conduct had been consonant with his twelve years' record, stainless and excellent save for this one offense.

Secretary DANIELS was inexorable. Only dismissal could be an adequate punishment for the offense. And so the navy loses this officer's services at the very time when they are most needed.

The Lieutenant's offense was grave and merited severe punishment. In view, however, of his long course of good conduct, of his high accomplishment in gunnery, of his special fitness to fire at periscopes, his sentence should have been kept in abeyance and he should have had a chance to atone for his first fault. In the present circumstances the Secretary of the Navy should have sacrificed his prohibition zeal to the good of the service. He overestimated the offense and gave it an exemplary punishment. By mitigating the sentence, in consideration of the offender's skill and usefulness, he would have served notice to every incompetent, to every average officer, of the necessity of sobriety; while a milder but still severe punishment would have impressed the same lesson, if it needs to be impressed, upon the capable and brilliant.

The navy needs skilled gunners a great deal more than it needs saints of total abstinence. It is more than time for Mr. DANIELS to cease to regard and run the navy as a floating Sons of Temperance Lodge. Mr. LINCOLN'S remark about General GRANT'S whisky will occur to a great many of those who read about Mr. DANIELS'S latest Spartan firmness. The navy is meant to be a fighting machine, not an itinerant marine temperance lecture bureau.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Oblique Shot at Hospitals.

Rumors as to the way patients in hospitals are treated—the reports floating about among the people who have what we would all like to believe a baseless prejudice against those institutions—get what seems to be something very much like corroboration from a curious editorial article appearing in the current issue of The New York Medical Journal. After a significant reference to the frequency with which abuses in prisons have been brought to light, and remedial action forced, by an investigator who gained entrance, not as a visitor or inspector, but as a regularly committed candidate for whatever experiences others so committed undergo, the writer of the article suggests, and in effect advises, that the hospitals be tested in the same way.

In other words, what he wants is for one or more intelligent delvers into dark and secret places to pretend illness of a sort that will gain admission to public hospital wards as patients without influence or any known claim to special consideration. "It would be easy enough," he writes, "to have the ambulance call at one's door," and then, he more than intimates, things worth recording might be observed, even before the hospital was reached, among them whether "those whose business it is to handle patients were of the shifting, inexperienced, unsympathetic kind to be found in many hospitals." But that would be only the beginning, perhaps, for the article continues in the same strain:

> There might be not a little humor developed in the experience of passing the entrance examination by the admitting interne—at least a little thickening of the arteries, a tobacco heart, or a tender appendix might be made out according to the symptoms described. Peradventure the healthy man or woman come to spy upon the institution might be classed as a neurasthenic.
>
> Deposited in bed, the scarcity of nurses, the dearth of orderlies, the poor ventilation, the strangely assorted and ill-cooked dietary—in fact, a hundred and one things unrevealed to the official visitor might interest the spy greatly and add many pages to his future report. His experiences with the various internes and attendants, the sundry diagnoses and prescriptions of treatment would add spice to the adventure, and we doubt not the report, if the reporter were of a literary turn, might not only lead to great improvements in the institution but might easily prove a best seller.

Extermination Is Not the Remedy.

On first reading the bill by means of which Senator WICKS seemingly claims that sheep-raising could again be made a possible, and even a profitable, industry, in this State, every friend of dogs will begin to make noises expressive of wild rage, and these sounds will be followed, as soon as the power of articulation has been restored, by statements to the effect that the Senator is a public enemy and no better than, if as good as, a pacifist who is also pro-German. Beyond which, of course, denunciation could hardly go.

For having these emotions—and expressing them—the friend of dogs would have some excuse, for the apparent purpose of the Wicks bill is not to regulate the morals and conduct of these animals, but to bring about their extermination amid what it would be little exaggeration to call "scenes of horror." So very bad, however, and in so many ways, is this remarkable product of the law-making impulse, and so obvious is its badness, that its introducer simply cannot even have dreamed that it would be passed by an approximately sane Legislature. What he wants, probably, is to get serious consideration, not of his bill, but of the unquestionable injury which has been done to an important industry by dogs that were allowed to chase and kill sheep.

One way to attain that end was to threaten what amounts to a wholesale and ruthless slaughter of the whole breed outside of the large cities, for so would instant attention be attracted to what really is an important subject. To pass the Wicks bill would be abominable, but the evil for which it pretends to be the remedy does exist, and there is a cure for it in another bill which has been prepared by Senator MACELROY after consultation with the Conservation Commission and the officers of the American Kennel Club. It fixes license fees at a reasonable, instead of an unreasonable, figure, and provides sensible instead of mad regulations for the elimination of wicked dogs from those that are of virtuous tendencies and good training.

It should not be forgotten, of course, that the dog is the shepherd's best friend and most competent helper, as well as his worst enemy, barring wolves.

Only One Push Necessary.

In reflecting on the revolution just brought to pass in Russia, the amazing ease of its seeming accomplishment reminds one of the old, old story of the prisoner who, after sitting disconsolate for twenty years behind the heavily barred door of his cell, at last had the happy thought to trying to open it. The attempt, according to the legend, revealed that the door was not locked. So the prisoner walked out and away, as he might have done at any time in the twenty years, if he had not assumed that escape was impossible.

Of course the imprisonment in autocracy of the Russians was not exactly of that kind, for they did in past times try again and again the door that shut them in, and the consequences were always sufficiently terrible almost to extinguish the hope of gaining their liberties.

Perhaps the analogy of the old story will serve, however, if it be assumed that the prisoner hitherto has endeavored, not to open the door, but to break it down without raising the heavy latch. Be that as it may, this time the door swung as on oiled hinges, and the guardians of another door of much the same sort must be wondering whether it would stand a resolute push of the kind given to their door by the Russians.

Insurance and Prevention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is regrettable that Mr. Frank F. Dresser, counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company of Massachusetts, who was interviewed in the Sunday TIMES, should be so misinformed concerning the Mills bill for Workmen's Health Insurance that he should oppose it, when in reality he is in agreement with it concerning fundamental principles.

The idea which worries Mr. Dresser is that "the proposed bill does not include preventive work." Section 40 of the Mills bill distinctly permits use of funds for preventive and educational work. Furthermore, one might inquire, where is the specific provision in workmen's compensation legislation for prevention of accidents? Is it not in the placing of a cash value upon industrial hazards through an insurance premium? Similarly health insurance premiums adjustable to sickness experience will supply one of the most powerful incentives to prevent sickness.

We thoroughly agree with Mr. Dresser that occupational diseases should be compensated under the workmen's compensation law and also that preventive medicine is eminently desirable. However, we object to his plan of placing the whole cost upon the State. It would not have the advantages of the Mills plan for local mutual health insurance associations in which employers and workmen jointly contributing and jointly controlling their own sickness funds; would, by cooperating for the common purpose of sickness prevention, bring about better industrial understanding. JOHN B. ANDREWS,
Secretary American Association for Labor Legislation.
New York, March 14, 1917.

BROOMSTICK PREPAREDNESS

Can Surprise in Strategy Be Depended Upon to Defeat an Enemy?

Tarrytown, March 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let the friends of preparedness rejoice, let pacifists despair, and all potential enemies take warning. The nucleus of an army thoroughly familiar with the deadly possibilities of the broomstick has been formed. This weapon has much to recommend it. It is light, economical, requires no ammunition, and its mechanism is extremely simple. Every patriotic American can conscientiously give a broomstick brigade the same recommendation that Bismarck in 1870 is said to have given Mark Twain's map of France, which placed Paris on one side of the Gowanus Canal and Hoboken on the other side:

"It is strikingly original. I have never seen anything like it before."

Consider also the pride our citizen soldiers will feel when, drawn up in martial array, they receive the following orders: "Shoulder broomsticks, present broomsticks, load broomsticks, fire broomsticks," &c. These exact terms may not be found in modern military manuals; neither will the word "broomsticks." Surprise is an essential element in successful strategy, and certainly nothing could surprise an enemy more than a deadly array of freshly varnished broomsticks. Hysteria would probably insure a prompt and bloodless victory.

FRED J. HALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in today's TIMES headed "Apologetic Preparedness" is at once the most striking and forceful article I have read in any newspaper regarding our country's dilatoriness in preparing ourselves against Germany's many insults to us. I hope and fervently wish to see all the newspapers of this great country of ours take the same stand and awaken our President, Cabinet, and Houses of Congress to our many shortcomings in defending a hundred million people who want only peace and a desire to help every nation in this world to help themselves. SAMUEL JACOBY.

Buffalo, March 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a little strange that so much consideration should be given to the efforts to prevent the Germans from thinking that we mean business in our preparedness propaganda. We should be earnest about our preparedness, and then let Germany have all the notions or false notions it wishes.

WILLIS SMITH.

Raleigh, N. C., March 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for the editorial article today, "Apologetic Preparedness." It was needed, and I hope the authorities in Washington "will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" it. JOHN B. DAY.

Bedford Hills, March 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If more of the patriotic press would speak out with your fearlessness and candor we should have an end of "broomstick preparedness." A. E. WHITE.

New York, March 18, 1917.

Loyalty Through Gratitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a woman of foreign birth and was brought to this country when a mere child. I have never taken any interest in politics. From the beginning of the European war my interest has been only lukewarm, although a great many of my relatives are among the belligerents.

Under present conditions, however, it makes my blood boil to read of, to see, or hear foreigners calling this soil "home" disloyal even in thought to the country that has proved itself theirs by right—a great, big, wonderful country that has given them every possible chance to exist and "make good" in life. They have been proud to return to their place of birth and wave the American flag, because it gave them prestige wherever they traveled. They have displayed the good American dollar until the eagle screamed. And now, above all times in the world when a true heart ought to show loyalty, out of gratitude if not principle, there are those who dare to be false!

E. KAY.

New York, March 14, 1917.

Belgian Wages in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the article in THE TIMES under the title, "British Ban on Belgians." I can tell you that it is untrue that the Belgians receive only 9 cents an hour in the British munition plants. I am a Belgian myself, and have been only a short time in this country. I have been in several munition plants and the Belgian workman is paid just the same as the English, and every man earns very good wages, not less than $12 a week, and many of my countrymen make from $20 to $35 a week. I think it is my duty as a Belgian to send a protest against that article.

EDWARD FREMERENZ.

New Haven, March 18, 1917.

Russians Grateful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The congratulation of Jacob H. Schiff to the Russian nation in yesterday's TIMES is especially significant and I am sure that the Russians in the United States will rejoice in it. It will undoubtedly be highly appreciated in Russia. I am sure that thousands of Russians reading these words of good will from Mr. Schiff will be deeply grateful to him.

S. SLONIM,
Editor Russian-American Journal of Commerce.
New York, March 19, 1917.

RUSSIA AWAKES!

Like ray of dawn that trembles through the night
And pales its shadows to an ashen gray,
Then floats them like a cloud of morn away,
So strikes across the world the level light
Of Freedom's growing dawn, in splendor dight!
New voices thrill the dark with word of day
And challenge comes to hoary Wrong at bay
From hosts that only wait the word to smite!
O Freedom! Still thy gifts are bought with life
And travail long of sad, unnumbered years;
But not in vain the age-long night and strife,
And way with dead hopes strewn and bitter tears!
We greet the dawn that just escaped their sight,
"The Brotherhood of Men" our watchword bright!
Sheer strength no longer holds the world in night,
Nor shadow of great names and glory past;
Not Kaiser, Czar, with their dominions vast,
Are strong as youthful Freedom's growing might,
Whose strength is Love and whose sole law is Right!
Lo! Thronging up the steeps of Time at last
See Russia's hosts beneath her banner massed,
Their purpose stern to win fair Freedom's height!
Long centuries bowed 'neath autocratic blight,
The mighty nation stirs at trumpet call,
Shakes off its slumbers, arms itself for fight,
Like Spartan heroes vowed to win or fall!
When lo! Their bonds snap like a filament
Before a people's strong and great intent!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

THE DOG IN THE COUNTRY.

Stuyvesant Fish Protests Against Enactment of the Wicks Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a farmer and a sheep raiser in this State, permit me to protest most earnestly against the enactment into law of Senator Wicks's Bill, No. 233, entitled "An Act Encouraging the Sheep Industry," in its present form, as given in THE TIMES of today.

In so far as the bill doubles the existing dog tax, it is to be commended. A good dog is well worth $5 a year to its owner, and there are all over the State too many ownerless and worthless curs which the community would be well rid of. But to leave the collection of the dog tax to the local, town and county, officers will not answer any better than under the present law. Those officials, with an eye single to their re-election, do not and will not collect the tax from neighbors having and controlling votes. The collection must be made by State officers, who "know not Joseph." Of them we already have an overplus on the payrolls at Albany. As the State does collect for automobile licenses, so also it can collect for dog licenses.

In the country, dogs afford the only protection we have for our property. No inhabited house is safe without one. It is their nature to roam at large. In so doing they keep down the vermin, rats, woodchucks and the like. Farmers do not and can not hire lackeys to walk their dogs out daily for exercise. A chained dog soon becomes a dangerous one.

On one occasion, some years ago, dogs killed eighteen of my sheep in one night. The owner of the dogs promptly killed all four of them. At another time I killed two dogs found worrying my sheep on my lands, and would do the same again, with or without Senator Wicks's law.

But I cannot bring myself to think of making it, by law, mandatory for all peace officers, and permissible for all others, to kill dogs on sight when found running at large on farm lands. The proposal in the bill to give private citizens a reward in money for thus killing dogs is such a piece of brutality as to make comment unnecessary.

STUYVESANT FISH.

Garrison, N. Y., March 19, 1917.

Stirring Up Neighborhood Trouble.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for bringing before the public in your issue of today the Wicks bill for the promotion of dog killing. This bill is supposed to encourage the sheep industry on the supposition that dogs have been the cause of its decline in New York State.

Dogs have done damage to sheep, but so has disease; we have learned to control the disease by the use of proper methods of sanitation and dogs can be controlled by proper fencing, which, for several years, has been easily obtained at any country store.

It is neither dogs nor disease that have caused the decline in the sheep industry. As every student of agricultural economics knows, it is cotton.

Any one who is interested in this subject will find facts in plenty by going over the records of the cotton and woolen industry of New England. Cotton has been and is being used for so many things that were once made entirely of wool that but one result is possible.

This bill has evidently been drawn up by some one who does not know the real conditions of life on a farm and its relation to dogs and boys and woodchucks and cows and chickens and a hundred other activities. The farmer wants the tramp dog suppressed, but this bill sounds more like stirring up neighborhood trouble; he knows what power like this in the hands of a few "sour characters" will do in a community.

W. G. CHARD,
Meadowood Farms, Cazenovia, N. Y., March 19, 1917.

Prof. Gotthell Explains Gen. Maude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning a portion of the text of Major Gen. Frederick Stanley Maude's proclamation to the inhabitants of Bagdad is given. It opens with the words "Since the days of the Halacha your city and your lands have been subject to the tyranny of strangers." Your editor very properly explained at the end of the news item that the Halacha is a body of Jewish traditional law. Many of us wondered what the Halacha had to do specifically with Bagdad; and we got no light the further we dug. May I suggest that the cable has played us all a trick, and that the real word used by General Maude was "Hulagu," and not "Halacha." You will see that the consonants are a peu pres the same. Hulagu was the great Mongol Chief of Persia who at the end of the thirteenth century captured the city of Bagdad, murdered its Caliph, Al-Musta'sim, and made an end to the Arabic rule of Mesopotamia under the Abbasides. The connection with the revived Arabic Kingdom in Arabia is, upon this suggestion, quite intelligible.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

New York, March 19, 1917.

Join the Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Red Cross Tea Garden in the Flower Show is running a membership booth, and we are feeling very puzzled and rather hurt that people don't show more enthusiasm about joining the Red Cross. There seems to be a very widespread misapprehension that enrolling in the American Red Cross means signing on for the front. Many people, doubtless well informed on other subjects, think we are trying to register them as nurses, when all we want is a little money to help our good work along. What that work may mean to these very people in the immediate future if anything goes wrong does not strike them with sufficient force for us to get their membership. Many of them buy boxes for concerts or other charity shows with great frequency and amazing generosity, yet we can't persuade them to take a life membership at $25, which would go right into our endowment fund, a perpetual insurance for our annual income and a sign that the donor believes in practical preparedness.

BELL GURNEE,
Chairman on Memberships.
New York, March 18, 1917.

A Strained Quotation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Lodge, in discussing payment to Colombia, quotes "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"—a right good doctrine, but put under strain in this case. In the original instance we owed "not one cent." But all the world knows that we employed undesirable means to accomplish a good object and do now owe both money and acknowledgment. If we have been slow to pay, we should not set up a false pride and refuse because pressed or threatened. But still better, why not cheerfully abide by the recommendation of a court of arbitration?

Oneida, March 18, 1917. S. ROSE.

A Family Needing Help.

Watching his family go without necessities which he is utterly unable to provide has been the bitter experience of Hubert M. for a long time past. The illness and pain that treatment and operations have failed to cure, and that physicians fear are hopeless, Mr. M. bears uncomplainingly, but the strain and worry about his family have been far harder to face. Each month $12 is needed for the rent and there are many other necessities which Mrs. M.'s earnings cannot provide. To cover these expenses for the next six months an urgent appeal is made by the Charity Organization Society for $90 for them. Gifts for the M.'s should be sent to the office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

ALIENS A PROBLEM HERE, SAYS GERARD

Shall They Be Interned or Left Loose to Do Damage? He Asks.

WAR'S EFFECT ON BUSINESS

American Property in Germany May Be Sequestered, Former Ambassador Tells Chamber of Commerce.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, who was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce at a reception and luncheon yesterday, said that, in the event of war, this country faced the question of interning alien enemies of leaving them free to blow up bridges and do other damage. He described the rigid policy of sequestration which Germany had put into effect against the property and business of firms owned or controlled by enemies of Germany. Mr. Gerard again urged compulsory military service for this country, asserting that it was the foundation of the industrial efficiency of Germany in peace. He said:

"If we should unfortunately become involved in this war, we will immediately be faced by a series of extraordinary problems. When Germany went to war, they made their declaration on the 2nd of August, and on the 4th of August, at the meeting of the Reichstag, some industrious German had prepared an extraordinarily elaborate code of laws, which was immediately put in force by the Reichstag, with reference to the management of business affairs of Germany. They did not declare a moratorium, that is to say, there was no holding up of payments that were due, but they did take a number of other measures necessary in a country going to war.

"For instance, if we should go to war, we will have before us the great question of the treatment of the alien enemy population. Are we to allow them to go loose in the country anywhere they please, to blow up bridges and do any damage they can, or shall we intern them? These are questions that we must face. In the countries now at war all enemy property has been sequestrated. If any of you gentlemen have a business in Germany, if we should go to war with Germany, the question is whether it would be sequestrated.

"The properties of English and French and Russians in Germany were seized by the official liquidator, and run by that liquidator or wound up. For instance, the stock of a company in Germany, if held by alien enemies, was put in sequester. If the majority of that stock was held by an English company, the company was put in sequester, but they would not go beyond that, if the majority of the stock of the English company was held, as in many cases it was, by American citizens.

Didn't Need Word "Efficiency."

"When I went into Germany and started to learn German, I was very much surprised that they had no word for 'efficiency' in that language; but after I had been there a short time, I discovered that they did not need the word because everything they did was efficient, and therefore there was no need to distinguish one act from another.

"I believe that a great deal of that efficiency comes from the universal military service of Germany, which takes the people before they have contracted any obligations, before the young men are married, before they have engaged in business, at a time when they can best leave business, and it takes them in the only fair and democratic way, that is, all of them without any distinction, and they are made to go through this service. It is the best training, the best discipline that there is for a nation.

"We are standing today in a position far from pleasant, without any move toward service. Now, I know that is not the fault of our President, whom I respect and admire. You have seen within the last month a slight lifting of the curtain, and you have seen what difficulties he has to contend with, and you can know that it is not his fault that certain advances have not been made in that direction. He has had to have the country behind him, and every one of us must go out as a missionary for the preparedness of this nation.

"It is only when the military are given control and supplant the civilian officers that there can be any danger from militarism. It is only when the military officers are taken from one class, and not from the population as a whole, where there is no equality of opportunity in entering the army, that there is any danger from militarism.

Military in Control.

"The Government of Germany since the commencement of this war has been entirely military. The civilians have remained at their posts, but always subject to these corps commanders in command of the districts into which Germany is divided, and these corps commanders have not hesitated to use this power, even to such small details of life as decreeing how long a woman's skirt shall be, and in Bavaria decreeing that only those women could wear knickerbockers at the mountain resorts who were actually indulging in some form of Winter sports. That gives you an idea of how complete the military control has been of the civilian population since the opening of the war."

President Eugenius H. Outerbridge of the Chamber of Commerce made the speech of welcome to Mr. Gerard. About 500 attended the luncheon, including A. Barton Hepburn, J. P. Morgan, Senator William M. Calder, Marcus M. Marks, R. Fulton Cutting, Irving T. Bush, Cornelius E. Pugsley, Cleveland H. Dodge, William C. Willcox, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, William Fellowes Morgan, William L. Saunders, Leonor F. Loree, John I. Waterbury, Bernard J. Shoninger, Alfred E. Marling, and Henry Clews.

LIMITS STATE LAND POWERS

Federal Control Paramount, Supreme Court Rules in Utah Case.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In sustaining inj

GEORGE D. WIDENER TO WED MRS. DODGE

Philadelphian and Divorced Wife of Wm. Earl Dodge May Marry Here Today.

ROMANCE OF PALM BEACH

Bride to be, 33, the Elder Daughter of H. T. Sloane—Mr. Widener, 28, Son and Brother of Titanic Victims.

The rumor that has persisted for several months that Mrs. Jessie Sloane Dodge, formerly the wife of William Earl Dodge of this city, and George Dunstan Widener of Philadelphia were to be married, was confirmed yesterday when they obtained a marriage license at the City Clerk's office in the Municipal Building.

No announcement has been made as to the time and place of the wedding ceremony, although it has been reported since Sunday that the marriage would take place quietly in New York today. A member of the family asserted last night that it was not to be held at the home of the bride's father, Henry T. Sloane, who resides at 38 East Thirty-sixth Street, as stated in a published report from Washington, D. C.

Divorced Last October.

The report of their engagement followed close upon the granting of a divorce decree to Mrs. Dodge, although the fact that she had won her decree in Plattsburg, N. Y., on Oct. 24, after beginning action at Saratoga, did not become generally known until early in December. Mrs. Dodge was with her father in California for some time after that, and in February she went to Palm Beach. Mr. Widener was also at the resort, and he returned north on Feb. 28, shortly after the departure of Mrs. Dodge.

Mrs. Dodge is the elder daughter of Mr. Sloane. Her younger sister, Miss Emily T. Sloane, married Baron Amaury de la Grange in France a year ago last September. She is a niece of the late William Douglas Sloane and John Sloane.

Her marriage to Mr. Dodge in the Winter of 1905 was a large and fashionable function, and for some years they were actively identified with the Summer colony in Newport, also entertaining largely in New York. Mr. Dodge is a grandson of the philanthropist of that name, and a son of Mrs. Stephen H. Olin.

Mr. Widener is 28 years old, retired, and resides at Elkins Park, Penn. Mrs. Dodge is 33, and her New York address is 113 East Seventy-first Street. These were among the brief facts given by them when making application for their marriage license.

His Mother Now Mrs. Alex. H. Rice.

Mr. Widener is one of the wealthiest young men of Philadelphia, and his father, for whom he was named, was lost on the Titanic, also his brother, Henry Elkins Widener. His mother, who was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer, was among the passengers rescued by the Carpathia. She is now Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, having married Dr. Rice of Boston, an explorer, in October, 1915, at Newport. Before her marriage she was Miss Eleanor Elkins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rice presented to Harvard University the Widener Memorial Library, in memory of her son who was a graduate there at the time of his death. She is now with Dr. Rice on board the yacht Alberta, which sailed last November with a party of scientists on board to explore the Amazon River.

Miss Elizabeth Coxe Weds April 21.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Davies Coxe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Magrane Coxe, to Chaplain Truman Post Riddle, U. S. N., which is to be held on Saturday afternoon, April 21, at 4 o'clock, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 170 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Riddle is stationed on board the Pennsylvania, the flagship of the Atlantic fleet.

Supper Dance Aids Diet Kitchen.

A supper dance was held at the Vanderbilt last night in aid of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, under the auspices of Auxiliary 1, of which Mrs. Edward M. Stout is President. The affair was in the nature of a mi-carême event, and was largely attended. There were tables for bridge on the balcony of the Italian Room for those who did not care to dance.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. A. C. Lauterbach, Mrs. Alexander Von Gontard, Mrs. Edward F. Darrell, and Mrs. Edward Holbrook.

A Daughter to Mrs. A. L. Trowbridge

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Trowbridge are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter yesterday. They have been spending the Winter here with Mrs. Trowbridge's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Butts. The child is to be named Marjorie Anne Trowbridge. Mr. Trowbridge is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Trowbridge of New York City.

Arrivals from London.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from London on the Saxonia were Anton de Mayer, Mrs. Elizabeth Aylett, C. J. Brown, William King, Sidney Paynter, Francis E. Cramp, E. Stanley, P. Machin, John Matheson.

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APPELMANN MUST FACE INQUIRY BY TRUSTEES

Vermont University Professor Accused by Alumni of Un-American Conduct Is to be Tried.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 19.—The charges of un-American conduct preferred by the Alumni of the University of Vermont against Dr. Anton H. Appelmann, Professor of German Language and Literature at the university, according to an announcement today, will be considered at a meeting the Board of Trustees, called for March 31. The meeting will be held at Montpelier to accommodate Governor Horace F. Graham and Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey, who are members of the board. Should the Legislature be in session at that date, it is said, it may be necessary to postpone the meeting.

Professor Appelmann was acquitted of the charges by the majority of a committee of Alumni appointed by Ralph A. Stewart of Boston, President of the Alumni Association, to inquire into his conduct. A minority report asserted that Professor Applemann's correspondence with a representative of the German Imperial Navy at New York compromised his standing as an instructor at an American university.

Although he tendered his resignation soon after President Wilson announced the diplomatic break with Germany, and engaged passage on the steamship Frederik VIII., intending to return to Germany with ex-Ambassador Bernstorff, Professor Appelmann continues to hold his chair at the university pending final action in his case.

7 INTERNED SAILORS DASH FOR LIBERTY

Plunge Into River at League Island —All Recovered After Heavy Fire by Pursuers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—In a fruitless dash for liberty seven members of the crew of the interned raiders Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich leaped into the back channel at the League Island Navy Yard tonight. Four of the fugitives surrendered amid a fusillade of bullets from the Marine sentries and the police guards. Another gained the shore, only to be found huddled in the scanty underbrush that skirts the shores of the moorland west of Broad Street. Two others remained in the meadows for two hours and then capitulated.

The interned sailors were warned on Sunday that they were shortly to be sent to detention camps at the army posts near Savannah and Atlanta. They received the information in silence. The guard about the vessels was doubled, to prevent any attempt at escape.

PUPILS TEAR DOWN KAISER'S PICTURE

Washington High School Pupils Substitute President Wilson's in Classroom.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Students in the Central High School here today tore down from the walls of a class room a picture of Emperor William of Germany and hung in its place a photograph of President Wilson, decorated with two American flags. The Emperor's likeness disappeared before officers of the school cadet corps had an opportunity to present to Miss Marie Siebert, teacher of German, a resolution protesting against the presence of "a murderer's picture," and demanding its removal.

Harry Roper, 15-year-old son of Daniel C. Roper, recently appointed to the Tariff Commission, led the agitation begun several days ago against the picture by turning its face to the wall several times. Miss Siebert, who is an American citizen, insisted that it should remain, saying that she intended to use it to illustrate a lecture. Then the cadet officers interested themselves and they were ready to act today when other students entered the room during a recess and made the substitution.

School authorities are investigating the incident.

TO AID IRISH INDUSTRIES.

Laces, Embroideries, Tweeds, and Bog Oak Curios to be Sold Here.

A St. Patrick's sale of Irish laces, embroideries, Irish poplin neckties, tweeds, and bog oak ornaments is to be held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton on Friday afternoon next from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Burke Roche, Lady Lister Kaye, Mrs. John Blodgett, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mme. Edlyna, and others have promised to help Lady Aberdeen to sell the goods for the benefit of poor workers in Ireland.

Much interest was aroused yesterday by the announcement of this sale for the benefit of Irish home industries, of articles of guaranteed genuine Irish make. The full list of well-known women who have consented to assist is a long one, and Lady Aberdeen has considered herself fortunate in obtaining for the preliminary arrangements the expert aid of Miss Carmel White, daughter of Peter White, (now Mrs. Ebrated Irish village exhibit at the Irish village exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Miss White's management of that enterprise was so successful that the total proceeds amounted to $250,000, half of which sum was retained by the exhibition and the balance went to the Irish Home Industries Association. This association was founded by Lady Aberdeen in 1886, and its practically beneficent operations have been maintained ever since to the great advantage of thousands of industrious Irish women and girls. Now, however, during the war a very serious shortage in the demand for their handiwork has arisen.

The sale on Friday will be conducted on the same basis as those which have been held under the auspices of the association at Spencer House, Londonderry House, and the other best known historic residences in London.

Miss Maud Morgan has promised to play a harp solo in the course of the afternoon, and also will tell the story of the Irish harp, and the Irish colleens will give selections of Irish songs and dances and harp music at intervals.

White-Wood Wedding on April 12.

The wedding of Miss Nathalie Wilmer Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Wood of 118 East Sixty-fifth Street, and Francis D. White, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John White, will take place at noon on Thursday, April 12, at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. A small reception will follow at the bride's home. The couple's engagement was announced early last Summer. Mr. White is a grandson of the late Gustave Schirmer.

Hosts to Ambassador Gerard.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to give a dinner in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard at their home, 677 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening, March 27.

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LEWISOHN GARDEN RECEIVES BIG PRIZE

Tasteful Arrangement of Flowers and Shrubs Gets Trophy at Central Palace Show.

TEA GARDEN EARNS $1,000

More Expected Today, When Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Wood Will Be the Guests of Honor.

The International Flower Show attracted another large crowd to the Grand Central Palace yesterday, where John Canning, gardener for Adolph Lewisohn of Ardsley, N. Y., won the silver trophy for the best exhibit. The prize, given by Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, President of the International Garden Club, was awarded for a garden notable for its beautiful color scheme and the wonderful variety of the plants shown.

One of the authorities on flora culture connected with the show said last night that there must be at least 100 different plants in the small plot. There seems to be every kind of flower and every color and shade, with many notes of orange to modify the magentas and pinks. A delicate effect is given to the garden by a quantity of forget-me-nots which make a circle in the centre. The little blue flowers are hardly perceptible, but the delicate sprays break the "solid" impression given by the more substantial plants. The shrubs at the back of the garden are also an interesting feature. These are tall and slender, and there are many kinds of plants among them, including a geranium tree four feet high. The garden is at the front of the exhibition hall, and has a fountain in the centre and a piece of statuary at the back.

An arrangement of flowers which stands on a table at the rear of the main floor has won a silver trophy for Max Schling for the exhibit of most value to amateurs. For a table centrepiece a round card of pasteboard is covered with moss, and on this is placed a flowerpot saucer filled with water and a few blossoms. A simple vase with more flowers stands beside it, a few large stones are laid upon the moss, and the result is a rustic garden that any one can make.

The Vanderbilt Hotel carried off the honors for table decoration yesterday. A tall, moss-covered vase rises from a little pond in the centre of the table in which purple and pink water lilies are growing. The vase is filled with sunburst roses, feathery-leafed yellow acacia, and pussy willows. Small double yellow rosos climb the tall, moss-covered stem of the vase, and there is a border of purple and yellow pansies and pussy willows skirting the little pond. The Savoy, Plaza, and Biltmore took silver medals, the latter for a most attractive decoration of purple Iria, wistaria, and yellow Banksia rosacis, with a small, turned purple Japanese umbrella in the centre of the table. The guest bouquets with this were orchids for the women and gardenias for the men.

Roses were again judged yesterday, and F. R. Pierson of Tarrytown and P. N. Pierson of Cromwell both carried off prizes. The new rose, Rosalind, of F. R. Pierson, which is a pure pink blossom with a delicious fragrance, took two prizes, one offered by Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, and a silver medal for the best novelty rose not in commerce. L. A. Noe, L. B. Coddington, W. E. Jackson, and A. S. Burns, Jr. were other prize winners in the rose classes. Percy Chubb yesterday took the first prize for 200 big single violet blooms, and Peter Hauck, Jr., the second. The first prize for best display of violets covering ten square feet of space went to Richard Langle of White Plains.

One of the biggest baskets in existence, a graceful French design, which is more than six feet high, was presented yesterday, filled over with flowers, to the President of the Society of American Florists, R. C. Kerr, who is a Texas man. The basket stands in the back of the exhibition hall.

The Tea Garden, which cleared more than $1,000 yesterday, expects to make more than that today. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and General Leonard Wood are to be the guests of honor. They are expected to arrive about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and will have tea with Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, who is the Chairman of the Committee on American Hostels for Refugees in Paris and the Committee for the Rescue of Children of Flanders, which are among Mrs. Edith Wharton's war charities and will receive the day's profits.

Captain Beith, author of "The First One Hundred Thousand," on behalf of Mrs. Charles E. Greenough, showed in the Tea Garden yesterday an interesting series of war films. Captain Beith talked on the conditions at the front and the allied gains in France. The films were exhibited in the afternoon and evening and drew large crowds. They showed the Canadian and Irish troops repairing trenches, eating their midday meals, firing machine guns and on scout duty. The final scene, the charge of the soldiers to take a German trench under cover of a barrage, won much applause.

The members of the Union League, who waited on the tables yesterday, included the Chairman of the day, Miss Christina Nichols and the Misses Coline Ingersoll, Edith Farr, Louise Butler, Dorothea Abbot, Margaret C. Henderson, Geraldine Adee, Elizabeth Clarke, Caldwell Colt, Cornelia Stephenson, Marguerite Kennelly, Margaret Allen, Augusta Dixon, Clair Van Lennep; Mrs. George Trevor, and Mrs. Horton Ijams.

The British-American War Relief Fund waitresses included the Misses Adelaide Sedgwick, Audry Hoffman, Violet and Dorothy King, Helen Alexander, Geraldine Adee, Marion Tiffany, Renee d'Hauteville, Ethel King, Augusta McCagg, and Violet Crosbie. The flower girls were the Misses Lucile Baldwin, Rosalie Bloodgood, Louisa W. Cogswell, Leila Burden, Maud Kahn, and Mary Cameron.

Among those who visited the Garden yesterday were Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of ex-Ambassador Gerard; the Duchess de Chambers; Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mrs. Charles H. Hoffman, Mrs. Francis Storer, the Misses Catherine and Edith Newbold, the Misses Louisa Lee Schuyler and Georgina Schuyler, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Mary Harriman Own, and Mrs. E. Louise Sands.

SAGUA IS BEACHED IN PORT.

Freighter Loaded with Cuban Sugar Arrives After Collision.

With only her engine room bulkhead keeping her afloat, the American freighter Sagua, with 20,000 bags of Cuban sugar in her hold, steamed slowly into New York harbor yesterday and headed for Bedlow's Island, where she was beached on the mud flats at the south end. Her Captain said he had been in collision off Barnegat, N. J., early yesterday morning with an unidentified steamship which tried to cross the stern of the Sagua and struck her abaft the engine room.

The hole was so big that the Captain was afraid to stop. Two wrecking tugs met the Sagua at Sandy Hook and assisted her up the harbor. The American coastwise steamship Binghamton arrived later with her bows stove in. Her officers reported she had been in collision with the Sagua. The latter was formerly the Dutch steamship Van der Duyn, and was recently chartered by the Ward Line from the United Fruit Company.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 17th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.05 cents per pound.—Advt.

SAXONIA'S MAIL RIFLED.

Compartment Broken Into and 26 Sacks Cut Open.

When the Cunarder Saxonia arrived yesterday from London Captain H. M. Benison reported that the mailroom had been broken into on the voyage and twenty-six sacks slit open. Some were opened by cutting the strings and seals at the top, while others were ripped open with a sharp knife. There were no embassy mails on board and two sacks addressed to the British Consulate were found to be intact. There were no signs of any mail having been destroyed.

Captain Benison said he examined the mailroom every morning, and the 1,350 sacks were intact on Friday. When he visited the mailroom next morning twenty-six sacks had been opened and were lying in a heap.

The Captain immediately had the chief officer, chief engineer, and purser search their men. In addition, a thorough examination was made of every part of the ship. Captain Benison had a notice posted offering $50 for information regarding the tampering.

In answer to a wireless message, Postal Inspector Joseph E. Jacobs, accompanied by four officials from the New York Post Office, boarded the Saxonia from a tug and questioned passengers and members of the crew. There were nine cabin passengers, including a woman, and nineteen men in the steerage. Two of the cabin passengers were detained and searched, but were allowed to leave the ship.

Captain Benison said that in his opinion it was a case of espionage and that so far there was no clue to the perpetrators and no proof that any of the mail had been abstracted.

At the British Consulate it was said that the Cunard agents had reported the breaking open of the mailroom and were investigating it. The officials did not think any documents of value had been lost.

In addition to the postal officials who boarded the Saxonia in the bay, two uniformed policemen and two detectives were at the pier to assist in searching the crew after the passengers had been landed. The passengers said that after the mailroom was broken open the Captain slowed the ship down to half speed in order to have time to search the crew.

The long voyage of eighteen days, Captain Benison said, was due to stormy weather and having to call at Plymouth. He did not sight any submarines.

A SUBSTITUTE DOG BILL.

Gives a Chance to Dog Owners and Otherwise Amends Wicks Measure.

A substitute for the Wicks bill entitled, "An Act Encouraging the Sheep Industry," which gives the right to any person to kill a dog seen at large on farm lands, or even a muzzled dog that is seen chasing stock or fowl, has been submitted to the Legislature by J. R. MacElroy after a conference with the American Kennel Club and the State Conservation Commission.

The substitute bill provides that any dog found worrying or pursuing sheep shall be killed, and that any dog known to have repeatedly killed or injured fowl shall, upon repetition of the offense, be ordered by a Marshal destroyed either by the owner or by the nearest humane society.

Dogs found without license tags are to be held three days for claimants, under the substitute bill, instead of being ordered killed immediately, as the Wicks bill provides. If a dog is shown to be inclined to wander, the new bill provides that the owner shall be notified to keep it upon his premises. If he fails to do so, the dog may be turned over to a humane society.

The substitute bill does not provide for any complicated system of fees intended to encourage officials and private citizens to kill dogs, as the Wicks bill does. It provides for licenses of $1 and $3 for male dogs, and $3 for females, instead of $3 for males and $5 for females and $5 for each additional dog, as the Wicks bill does.

LINOTYPE NOT INFRINGED.

Patents of Competing Companies Upheld by Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Dismissal by New York Federal courts of linotype patent infringement suits brought by the Mergenthaler Company against the Intertype Corporation and International Typesetting Machine Company of New York was in effect upheld today by the Supreme Court.

That the linotype multiple magazine slug and mold patents of the Intertype and International Typesetting Companies do not infringe Mergenthaler patents was held by the lower courts, which decision now becomes effective.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD GARRY, office manager of Rickett's Blueing Company, died yesterday in New Brunswick, N. J.

JOHN C. NEW of the Howe Rubber Company died yesterday in his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

Mrs. MATILDA B. PINKHAM, 85 years old, died at her home, 19 Union Street, Flushing, on Sunday.

JOHN JACOB BENDER of Bayside, L. I., where he directed Literary Hall, died in the Flushing Hospital yesterday. He was 46 years old.

JAMES McGILL, auditor of the Anchor Line, died on Saturday. He was 74 years old.

SIGMUND HEINEMAN of the Standard Oil Clothing Company and formerly of Heineman Brothers, died Saturday at his home, 32 West Ninety-sixth Street. He was 40 years old.

Mrs. DOLORES ESTRADA DE GARZA, 91 years old, an aunt of President-elect Carranza of Mexico, is dead in El Paso.

HENRY ROBERTS, wire manufacturer and inventor, died on Sunday at his home in Monsey, N. Y. He was born in England eighty-six years ago.

Dr. WALTER DENNISON, professor of Latin and Greek at Swarthmore College, died in Swarthmore, Penn., on Sunday. He was 45 years old.

WILLARD G. STANTON, an oldtime theatrical and circus man, died yesterday in Dansers, Mass. He was born in Schenectady in 1858.

ROBERT CRAIG, JR., former school teacher, Freeholder, Postmaster, and member of the Blairstown (N. J.) Board of Education, is dead at his home in that town. Mr. Craig was 36 years old.

Mrs. JENNIE V. BUNNELL, widow of Lyman Bunnell, for several years Principal of the Greenwich Avenue School in this city, died on Sunday in Orange, N. J. She was 77 years old.

RICHARD J. MALONEY, a civil engineer in the Bureau of Sewers and active in Democratic politics in the Fort Hamilton section, is dead at his home, 209 Ninety-fourth Street, Fort Hamilton. He was one of the founders of the Bay Ridge Democratic Club, of which he was a Trustee, and was a member of the Washington Democratic Club of Fort Hamilton and of the Ninth Assembly District Democratic Club.

CHARLES RICHARD PETO, an optician in Manhattan and a resident of Jamaica, L. I., for twenty years, died at his home, 26 Willett Street, on Sunday, aged 48 years.

HENRY BUCK, a retired salesman in the liquor business and for thirty-nine years a member of Allemania Lodge No. 740, F. and A. M., died on Saturday at his home, 66 Moffatt Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

CYRIL A. KAVANAGH, 20 years old, well known in college athletics in Brooklyn, died at his home, 328 Seventy-third Street, Bay Ridge, on Saturday.

Mrs. FANNIE ROSS COOKE, widow of Abram Cook, who was Vice President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and one of the organizers of the Cooke Milk and Cream Company, died from pneumonia yesterday at her home, 280 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

ADELBERT H. GRAHAM, 70 years old, a retired contractor and a resident of Brooklyn for nearly fifty years, died at his home, 1,491 Sterling Place, on Saturday. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. SARAH M. CASTERLINE, widow of William A. Casterline, and active in the work of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which she was one of the oldest members, died yesterday at her home, 224 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, aged 77 years.

Mrs. THERESA STRAUSS, 87 years old, widow of Ferdinand Strauss and mother of Morris Strauss, well known in Republican politics, is dead at her home, 130 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

Captain FRANK D. REMLEY, 74 years old, and for nineteen years a resident of Nutley, N. J., is dead at his home in that place. He was formerly in the carpet business in New York City.

Mrs. MARY LEWIN THOMAS SMITH, widow of Alexander Smith, founder of the Alexander Smith & Sons Company, carpet manufacturers, died on Sunday night at her home, 535 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers. She was 76 years old and a native of Baltimore. Mrs. Smith was the second wife of her husband, who died fifteen years ago.

J. H. GLEN EDWARDS of Johnstown, N. Y., President of the Glen Telephone Company, operating in Fulton, Hamilton, and Montgomery Counties, died yesterday in the Albany City Hospital, aged 70.

EDWIN B. WIGHT, so far as known the last survivor of the Little Big Horn massacre of 1876, died yesterday at the National Soldiers' Home at Tagus, Mo., aged 67 years.

DILLON SAYS RUSSIA GIVES HOPE TO ERIN

Declares Inaction on Home Rule Is Playing the Germans' Game in Ireland.

REACTIONARIES MUST YIELD

Leader Believes America's Entrance in the War Would Solidify Irish Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—"A new day has dawned for Russia," said John Dillon to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. "Just as the reactionaries there have been overthrown in an uprising of the people, so must the reactionaries of the British Government give way. As Russia gains her freedom, so will Ireland. The doom of reactionary forces in Europe is sounded."

The Irish leader, by his grasp of international affairs and acute and judicious criticism of certain aspects of the British foreign policy, has stepped into the position once held in the House of Commons by the late Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Dillon said the Irish people would find intense hope in the events in Russia.

The Irish question is at present in perhaps the most unsatisfactory condition that any problem of the kind carried so near to a solution could well be. Many of the warmest supporters of the Lloyd George Government openly express dissatisfaction with the Premier's failure to find a complete solution, and some critics assert this discontent is heightened by Andrew Bonar Law's "petulant and illogical" remarks yesterday.

No Solution in Sight.

British Liberals, these critics say, feel keenly that British statesmanship would indeed be bankrupt if the Irish question were not soon to be settled, and there is growing impatience over the Government's delay. Mr. Asquith pointed one way out of the dilemma, but beyond Mr. Lloyd George's announcement of willingness to accept any suggestion, nothing appears to have been done.

The views expressed by Mr. Dillon as to British governmental inaction playing the German game in Ireland are by no means confined to Nationalist benches in the House of Commons, and though Mr. Bonar Law suggested that the sympathy of the House with the Irish Party was perhaps greater than that which was felt outside, many of his audience disagreed.

"The uprising in Russia," Mr. Dillon said, "doesn't mean that the people have risen against Czardom, but that they are tired of a Government that has not responded to their innate conception of what the Government ought to be. In other words, the Russian revolutionists have not arisen against the Czar, but against politicians who deliberately worked against the interests of the country. It means that hereafter in Russia the Government, however constituted, must respond to what the people want.

"In this crisis the people became convinced that their Government was not wholeheartedly prosecuting the war against Germany, a war that Russians believe must be fought out if their country is to survive as an independent nation. They've thrown out the reactionaries, who, they were convinced, were practically selling out to Germany.

"Playing the German Game."

"Now, what was going on in Russia—playing the German game—is exactly what the British Government has been doing in Ireland. No one accuses the British Government of wittingly playing into the hands of the Germans, but they've been doing it, no matter how unintentionally. Reactionaries of the British Government have been blind to German influence in Ireland, blind to the fact that German money has been trying all through the war to stir up Irishmen against British rule. German money has poured into Ireland to keep up bitterness against England.

"Irish leaders have warned the British Government of the danger of this German propaganda, which is so disguised that the bulk of the Irish people don't realize that it springs from a German source. Germany has based her play upon broken promises made by Britain to Ireland. British reactionaries have shrugged their shoulders in the supercilious agency, in the assurance that there really was nothing to fear. But there is something to fear, and it's a real danger.

"Ireland is bound to have Home Rule. She is discouraged by the reactionaries in the British Government, but behind her in her fight in March 22 is the well-considered thought of Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and of the country she has always regarded as her warm friend, America. Britain's colonies are urging the British Government to settle the Irish question at once and settle it in the only way that will be lasting. That is to give Ireland her independence.

"The voice of America, speaking through President Wilson in his address to the Senate not long ago, was raised in Ireland's cause, for the President could not have meant to exclude Ireland when he said there could be no world peace until the Government of nations without the consent of the governed disappeared. President Wilson's remarks were interpreted then as directed to Poland after its seizure by Germans. But they equally apply to Ireland, and all Ireland takes them that way.

Wants Immediate Action.

"When is it the time to settle Ireland's problem—now or after the war? you ask. The time is now. Ireland wants Britain to win this war, and when it began all Ireland buried its troubles with England, consenting to allow Home Rule to go over until the war ended. Only after a bitter argument with our people were our leaders able to get the people's consent to the proposal of a conference for Home Rule that excluded Ulster until after the war. Our people didn't want divided Home Rule, but accepted it when we urged them that, so as not to hurt Britain in pushing the war, we adjust the Irish question that way. But now reactionaries have made it altogether impossible to adjust the problem except in one way, and that must be Home Rule for undivided Ireland.

"The Government threatens a general election, and if it comes we'd lose possibly ten seats in Parliament to Sinn Feiners. That would only make the muddle worse, and the Irish question would assume an even more threatening nature. If America comes into the war, Ireland will have much to hope for in her struggle, for America's sympathy is with Ireland, and America's influence would go a long way to get for the Irish people the rights they demand as a small nation.

"America's entry into the war on the Allies' side would solidify the Irish on both sides of the water. It would mean the elimination of any vestige of German influence in Irish affairs. Just as the fall of the Russian bureaucracy portends the dawn of Irish liberty, so will America's coming into the war make that dawn a reality."

TANZER TRIAL NEAR AN END.

Prisoner Cries Out at Woman Who Testified Against Her.

Rae Tanzer's second perjury trial in the Federal District Court is nearing its end. The defense rested its case yesterday and the prosecution began its rebuttal, and when the day's session adjourned it was predicted that the case would go to the jury some time today. Miss Tanzer outdid her former displays of hysterics, and shortly before adjournment she threw herself into the arms of a woman sitting at the counsel table as the jurymen passed. She recovered shortly after they had gone. When Mrs. Rebecca Spielberg, wife of Harold Spielberg, at one time counsel for Miss Tanzer, told of Miss Tanzer's assertions to her husband that she had made "an honest mistake" in naming James W. Osborne as the man whom she had known as "Oliver Osborne," Miss Tanzer cried out: "You vile woman—how can you sit there and say such things?"

Earlier in the day one handwriting expert testified that the notes signed "Oliver Osborne" were in James W. Osborne's handwriting, while another testified that they were not. Harry F. Montgomery, paying teller of the People's Trust Company in Brooklyn, testified that he was familiar with James W. Osborne's signature and that the letters in question were not, in his opinion, in Mr. Osborne's handwriting.

INDUSTRIES READY FOR WAR.

Council of 2,800 Firms and Corporations Gives Pledge to Wilson.

The Board of Directors of the National Safety Council, an organization including in its membership 2,814 industrial firms and corporations, met yesterday at the Hotel Astor and unanimously adopted resolutions pledging the body's support to the President. The resolutions read:

"The Directors of the National Safety Council, representing more than 2,800 firms and corporations throughout the United States, and employing more than 3,000,000 workmen, pledge to the President of the United States the loyal support of this organization in whatever measures may be necessary to defend the national honor and to protect the lives and property of Americans on land and sea, and call on the members of the council individually to support the President in such measures; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate these resolutions to the members in his next weekly letter and to issue one or more appropriate bulletins for workmen on this subject at the earliest possible date."

Those at the meeting discussed ways and means of extending the organization's service for industrial and public safety, and also considered arrangements for the council's convention, which is to be held in this city next September.

AVIATOR MILLMAN DEAD.

First Corps Squadron to Fly Over His Grave and Drop Flowers.

Peter Carl Millman, better known as Tex Millman, a prominent aviator and instructor to the First Aero Corps, died Sunday night of pneumonia at 101 Jerusalem Avenue, Hempstead, L. I. He became a flier five years ago, when he was only 17 years old. He entered the employ of one of the companies demonstrating airplanes near Hempstead as a mechanic's helper. Within a short time he gave up that calling for the pilot's seat, and since then he had driven almost every make of machine and had flown in all parts of the country. He was known as a spectacular flier, but he never had an accident.

A year ago Millman entered the Government service as instructor to the First Aero Corps. Five months ago he married Miss Mary Schultz of Hempstead.

A squadron of twelve airplanes of the First Corps will fly over his grave in Westbury Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon just after he is buried, and their pilots will drop flowers as a mark of respect. There will also be laid on his grave a large floral piece, a tribute from the 200 employes at the aviation camp in Hempstead.

DUCHESS'S ASHES IN CRYPT.

Memorial Service for Wife of Duke of Connaught in Westminster Abbey

LONDON, March 19.—The ashes of the Duchess of Connaught, whose body was cremated, were interred today in the crypt of the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor in the presence of members of the royal family.

Simultaneously a memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey. It was attended by officials and diplomats, including the American Minister, Walter H. Page.

Brig. Gen. Cyrus S. Roberts, U. S. A.

LONG BEACH, Cal., March 19.—Brigadier Gen. Cyrus Sewan Roberts, U. S. A., retired, died here today from a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 75 years old and was born at Lakeville, Conn., where he lived since his retirement in 1902.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SABSEVITZ.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Sabsevitz, 162 68th St., Brooklyn, on March 19, a son.

Engaged.

RUBIN—WEISS.—Mr. and Mrs. Weiss wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Louis Rubin.

SHERMAN—WALDMAN.—Rose Waldman to Harry Sherman.

Married.

MERCER—PENDLETON.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, March 1, 1917, Rebecca Elliot, daughter of Mrs. William H. Pendleton, to John Eccleston Mercer of Newark, N. J..

Died.

ADAMS.—Interment services for Agnes Crittenden Adams, daughter of the late Charles H. and Judith C. Adams, will take place at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, Tuesday, March 20, 1917, 2:30 o'clock.

BIGELOW.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, Maud Murray Bigelow, wife of Edwin Wilder Bigelow and daughter of Martha H. and the late Jacob B. Murray. Funeral services private, from the residence of her mother, 246 Carroll Park, Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are particularly requested not to send flowers.

BROWN.—At the home of his brother, Willard Brown, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, March 17, 1917, Henry W., eldest son of the late George and Margaret A. Brown of Newark, N. J., aged 59 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 122 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery.

BUNNELL.—At Orange, N. J., Sunday, March 18, 1917, Jennie V. Ranney, widow of Lyman B. Bunnell, in her 78th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George T. Pettengill, 25 Essex Av., Tuesday morning, March 20, at 11:15 o'clock. Interment at Englewood, N. J.

CHURCH.—At Washington, Conn., March 19, 1917, Mary B. Church. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Washington, Conn., Wednesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.

COOKE.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, at her residence, 250 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Fannie Ross, wife of the late Abram Cooke, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday evening, March 21, at 7:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

COONAN.—On March 17, 1917, Mollie, beloved wife of the late Joseph W. Coonan. Funeral from her late residence, 128 West 82d St., Tuesday, March 20, at 10 A. M., thence to Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

CORNWELL.—On Sunday, March 18, 1917, Adelia L. Cornwell, in her 77th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, John W. Cornwell, 870 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 20, at 2:30 P. M.

CURTIS.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, Jeremiah W. Curtis, in his 73d year. Funeral service at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, corner Vireo Av. and 238th St., Woodlawn, on Wednesday, March 21, at 11 o'clock.

DICK.—March 19, Jane, in her 87th year. Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. between 5th and Madison Avs., Thursday, March 22, at 11 A. M. Interment at White Plains, N. Y.

FRANCKE.—On Monday, March 19, 1917, Jennie Westerfield, beloved wife of Charles Herman Francke, at her residence, 581 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at residence of her brother, 610 Eastern Parkway, on Wednesday, March 21, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GARRETT.—Mary Louise, mother of Mrs. W. K. Walton and Mrs. R. S. Tibbals, on Sunday, March 18, 1917. Funeral Wednesday at the residence of her daughter, 85 Wastena Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J.

GRAVES.—At her home, Morrist

Are You Getting the Goods?

Are you securing the material you need to make up your orde

If not—*see me.*

My R-E-A-D-Y C-A-S-H has a wonderful way of securing material that the mills are "all out of"—unless *cash* accompanies the order!

My charges are reasonable. No binding contract nor "red tape" and strictest confidence is observed.

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Auctioneers

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Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 26, 1917, the following petition was received:

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, a New York corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a double track extension of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, in, upon, along and over the following described route:

Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in West 207th Street at or near its intersection with Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue, thence southerly upon and along said Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue to its intersection with Nagle Avenue, thence southwesterly upon and along Nagle Avenue to its intersection with Dyckman Street, thence southwesterly along Dyckman Street to the existing tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company at the foot of Dyckman Street.

The Company proposes to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity, similar to that employed by the Company on its existing lines of railroad, except that it proposes to operate on Dyckman Street by an overhead current of electricity up to and including June 10, 1925, and thereafter to install an underground system of electricity on Dyckman Street and to operate thereby.

Dated: New York, January 11th, 1917.

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY,
By EDWARD A. MAHER, Vice-President.
Attest: SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.
(Corporate Seal)

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Vice-President of Union Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein, that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

EDWARD A. MAHER.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1917. CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public, Bronx County, New York;
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.; Bronx Co. No. 21; Bronx Reg. No. 704; N. Y. Co. No. 27; N. Y. Reg. No. 7038. Commission expires March 30, 1917;

and at the meeting of February 23, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Union Railway Company of New York City, dated January 11, 1917, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 26, 1917;

Resolved, That in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days in the CITY RECORD and in two newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary.
Room 1307, Municipal Building. Telephone, 4500 Worth.
New York, February 23, 1917.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In matter of SIMON SILBERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 23,359.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell, on the 20th day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Court, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salerooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the certain real estate and property of the bankrupt estate, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Jerome Street, distant one hundred (100) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Pitkin Avenue and the westerly side of Jerome Street, running thence westerly parallel with Pitkin Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, thence southerly parallel with Jerome Street, twenty-five (25) feet, thence easterly parallel with Pitkin Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Jerome Street, thence northerly along said westerly side of Jerome Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Be said several distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being known as Number 362 Jerome Street, and consisting of a two-story and attic frame house.

The Trustee's interest in said premises is subject to a first mortgage of $1400.00 and the dower right of the wife of Simon Silberman, the bankrupt.

MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys, for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.
Hon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES KASMAN, doing business as W. F. MURRAY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 Ann Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, safe, cash register, letter file, fixtures, etc.

MARY POTTER, Receiver.
SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 305 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX KALIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Saturday, March 31st, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Goodman's Garage, Eastern Parkway and Rockaway Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one Jackson automobile truck.

LEONARD BRONNER, Trustee,
309 Broadway.
GOLDMAN, HEIDE & UNGER, 120 Broadway, New York, and
MAX MILLER, 135 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WINKLER IRON COMPANY, Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 60-70 Vestry Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of iron, steel, two saw machines and cutters, presses, emery wheel, forge, desk, cabinets, typewriter, safe, etc.

FRANCIS J. McNAMARA, Receiver.
Attorneys A. MACHCINSKI, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

POULTRY DEALERS SUSPEND BUSINESS

Retailers Declare a Boycott Because of the Advance in Wholesale Prices.

SPECULATORS ARE BLAMED

They, with Shippers, Believed to be Manipulating Market as the Passover Approaches.

The retail poultry dealers of the east side and in some parts of Harlem suspended business yesterday and declared a boycott against poultry in the wholesale market because of high prices, which, they said, had been established by shippers and speculators in anticipation of the demand that would be occasioned by the Passover season, the buying for which will reach its height between April 2 and 5. The United Hebrew Retail Kosher Butchers' Association, said to have 6,000 members, announced that the boycott would be made general today in every Jewish community of the city.

So far as could be learned from market reports and inspections made at the direction of Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan the boycott on the east side was practically absolute yesterday. According to all reports, few retail butchers bought in the West Washington Market, the poultry distributing centre of the city, and as soon as any butcher sold his stock on hand he went temporarily out of business. Those who keep only poultry shops closed their places, and those who sell other meats kept open solely for trade in them.

The butchers' association blamed the Western shippers of poultry and the local receivers known as "track buyers" for the advance in prices. Nathan Zvirin, counsel for the association, said the wholesalers in the market, who purchase from both shippers and track buyers, were co-operating with the retail butchers and that the poultry business would be at a standstill until the prices went down. He predicted a sudden drop in prices as the result of the boycott, and called attention to the fact that yesterday, with the boycott just begun, large quantities of poultry had been returned to the West Washington Market by jobbers who were unable to dispose of them.

The market price of poultry is usually fixed on Wednesday for the seven days following, and last Wednesday the average price was 23 cents a pound, according to Commissioner Hartigan. This price did not hold, however, according to custom, but went to 24 cents on Thursday, to 25 on Friday, and to 26 yesterday. If the butchers pay 26 cents a pound, it is said, they will be forced to sell to their customers at 29 and 30 cents a pound, and, as these prices are considered prohibitive by many families, the butchers feel that, for their own protection, they must co-operate to drive down the wholesale price.

When the retail price of poultry went to 30 cents a pound on the east side several weeks ago, the consumers declared a boycott against the butchers, with the result that practically no poultry was sold until the price went down. Occasional disorders added to the difficulties of the butchers.

Reports in the markets were to the effect that many cars of poultry had been started to New York from side tracks where they had been held by railroad embargoes, but that these cars could not reach the city before the latter part of the week. Their arrival will ease the market, it was said, and encourage a decline in prices.

FOODSTUFF PRICES DECLINE.

Arrival of Commodities Delayed by Embargoes Eases Market.

The prices of perishable foodstuffs which went up during the danger of a railroad strike tended to decline yesterday, with indications of a quick return to conditions that obtained before the strike threat. The arrival of eggs and other products delayed by embargoes would restore the market to normality, it was believed.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan announced that the congress of farmers and all kinds of food producers authorized by Mayor Mitchel would probably be called by the Mayor to meet in New York late in May or early in June. The Governor of each State will be requested to send three delegates, and questions relating to food production and distribution throughout the country will be discussed. Reports from Governors indicate that the congress will be well attended.

The Board of Aldermen is expected to consider today an administration measure that would require all coal dealers to sell their commodity by weight. Many dealers now sell by the bushel, peck, and bucket, and, according to Commissioner Hartigan, this use of measures has permitted widespread frauds on the poorest people in the city.

The American Woman's Movement to Conserve Food Supply, it was announced yesterday, has started a campaign to make available for vegetable growing all idle land in and near the city. The parcels of land held by the Astor, Morris, and other large estates will be sought for gardening purposes, it was said, and children's competitions in raising vegetables will be held.

SUSPENDS FOOD INQUIRY.

Boston Grand Jury Fails to Find Any Indictments.

BOSTON, March 19.—The Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating the high prices of food, reported today that it had been unable to make a complete examination of the subject, and returned no indictments. The report said that while recent increases and fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions "look suspiciously like the result of illegal manipulation," many increased prices were due to economic cases with which the Grand Jury has no power to deal. The importance of the subject and the evidence adduced says the report, justifies further investigation.

Touching on the strike of Boston and Gloucester fishermen, the jury recommends that unless the parties settle their differences or submit to arbitration, all evidence concerning combinations of masters or fishermen be fully presented to the next Grand Jury.

What Hats Women Are Wearing.

Within the last week the Retail Millinery Association of America has had a trained observer keep an eye on what was worn by women who came to luncheon at one of the city's most fashionable hotels and at a restaurant of a similar type. The observer reported on nearly 200 women, of whom 51 were still wearing Winter hats. Eighty-four were wearing early Spring fabric hats, and 58 were wearing straws. As to the size of the hats, the figures run as follows: Small or close fitting, 96; medium, 68, and large, 15. The statistics regarding the kind of trimmings run this way: Burned ostrich or peacock, 39; feathers and wings, 27; assorted ornaments, 25; ostrich "fancies," 20; flowers and foliage, 17; bandings, 10; ribbons, 8; Paradise and goura, 5 each, and chiffons and tassels, 1 each.

Business Troubles Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court here today by Rea Brothers, James B. Rea and William Rea, sheep men of Billings, who for years have done business throughout the State, at one time handling more sheep than any shipping firm in the United States last season. The liabilities are given at $155,-631.83, with assets of $2,040.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—In the Bankruptcy Court today creditors' petitions were filed against Mount Pleasant Iron Foundry, in New Bedford, by New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company et al., which claims $551.47, and Walker's Shore Store, Inc., Lowell, by T. M. Cohen, Methuen et al., which claims $1,069.72.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—Estes G. Rathbone of Wellsville, salesman, filed petition voluntary bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $115,306.37; assets, $42,702.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CREDITORS, I HAVE SOLD GROCERY store, 903 Amsterdam Av. Call. MAX KUGELMAN.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATISTE.—C. W. B. or C. B. R., any quantity, K 392 Times Downtown.

BRAIDS, buttons, trimming novelties of every description; cash for odd lots. Stember, 616 Cable Bldg. Spring 7980.

BUTTONS, woolens, general merchandise; cash; clean up; remarkable. 63 West 14th. Chelsea 9320.

COATS.—Western jobber is now in the market to place orders on pile fabrics and cloth coats for ladies and misses; write for an appointment, L 15 Times.

COATS.—Jobber looking at samples infants', intermediate, children's and ladies' Fall coats. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; sports and silks; mornings only. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—M. J. Federman open for jobs of Spring coats. Ben. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av., resident buyer.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, silk and satin coats. Ninth Floor, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, eighth floor, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Open for ladies', children's, juniors' Fall coats. 36 West 20th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on plush coats. 10th floor, 40 West 27th St.

CREPE DE CHINES and Georgettes.—Open to buy large quantities. L 21 Times.

GUNNIBURLS.—Will buy light gray and iris; also heavy weight light gray poplin, for cash. 834 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Large house is placing immediate orders on cotton dresses; we furnish materials; bring your own samples; call all day Wednesday. Har, 11 West 32d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on wash dresses; bring samples, call all week. Room 1117, 1,287 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on cotton dresses; bring samples; will look all week. Senner, 7 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with cotton dresses bring samples. Wexler Bros., 16 West 224 St.

DRESSES.—Orders placed on real good-looking wash dresses. Eleventh floor, rear, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at wash dresses; orders given on good styles. 6th floor, 12 West 31st St.

GINGHAMS.—Will pay cash; quantity Bloomfield or Myra Chambray. C M 272 Times Downtown.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Wanted, 1,000 pieces; cash, if necessary. 1,133 Broadway, 8th floor. Herbert Potar Silk Mills.

PLUSH.—Will buy for cash; salts and H. & H. plush. L 20 Times.

POPLIN wanted; high shades, for cash. Siegel & Barnett, Madison Square 7145.

SERGES.—French; will pay cash for W. F. X. Phone Chelsea 9868.

SERGES.—Mannish and poiret twills, all colors. Phone Greeley 3213.

SHANTUNG, white, open for quantity. Phone 2810 Greeley.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Manufacturer's price. Barvinoll, Room 457, 200 5th Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week at braided serge suits; also cotton sport dresses. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk coats and suits; call all week. 14 W. 31st St., 1st floor.

SUITS.—Open for large quantity of tailor-made suits and latest novelties; no quantity too big. H. Landsburgh & Brother, Washington, D. C. Tel. 4297 Greeley.

TAFFETA.—Navy and black wanted for cash, good quality. Room 1,114, 23 East 26th St. Phone Madison Square 832.

VELOUR CHECKS.—Stevens, all shades; style No. 714. Mad. Square 4483.

VELOURS, American, 15002, in high shades, for cash. Greeley 4321.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG SERGE, all wool, 6002, navy and copen, at opening price. Farragut 732.

BLOUSES.—Manufacturer with machines inside will make boys' blouses for jobber that will supply piece goods. L 22 Times.

CHECK, U. S.—4052, 58-inch, $1.05; piece goods exchanged. Phone Mad. Sq. 818.

CHINCHILLA.—White Almys, 10 pieces, $1 net; 767 Whitman poplin, one 12½c, black, blue. Phone Mad. Sq. 2815.

CLOTH, jersey, for immediate delivery; all shades. Loquitur Co. Phone Spring 4442.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; velour, poplin, silk, and satin duchesse coats; popular priced; pick them off the rack. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Big assortment for immediate delivery, $7.50 to $15; special lot 500 coats, all wool materials, $3.75 up. Charles Press, 27 W. 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs in ladies' coats and suits to close out at low prices. M. & H. Cloak & Suit Co., 66 East 8th St.

COATS, SUITS.—See our $6.75 suit; call and see the values we are offering. Hollander, 28 West 25th St.

COATS.—15,000 for immediate delivery. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 and 39 B'way. Mad. Sq. 7145.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock for immediate delivery. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest creations, popular price, for immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—We are ready to show plush coats, fur trimmed, jobbers' prices; preference to resident buyers. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W.27th.

COATS, American woolen poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—10,000 from $3.50 to $12.50; all leading shades; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Misses', juniors' and children's coats in stock to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Cold weather! How many plush coats can you use at $10.50, 48 inches long, trimmed? Gartner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Children's all wool serge coats, up-to-date models, $3 up; silk coats, $4. Sam Stern, 116 West 22d.

COATS—SUITS, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—250 coats to close out at cost price. 129 West 22d, 7th floor.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

CREPE.—50 pieces Jullillard wool crepe, assorted shades, 65c. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; fine collection of Georgettes, crepe de chine, taffettas, and Shantungs; all shades and sizes. E. and P. Costume, 143 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—On hand for immediate delivery, 500 silk dresses, taffeta, crepe de chine and georgette, latest models; all shades and sizes; $5.75 up. Bee Emm Dress Co., 101 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—200 silk; assorted; better kind; advanced styles; will sacrifice. Greeley 2475.

DRESSES.—Silks, Georgette, stripes, and evening dresses to close out at a price. 40 West 27th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses of the better kind to close out at a price. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Wedding and party dresses for immediate delivery, $6.50 to $12.50. I. Hollander & Sons, 6-8 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—2,000 crepe de chines and taffetas to close out. Call all week, Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—300 silk, serge, and Georgette dresses to close out. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Silk and striped taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 10 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor, job of silk dresses, to close out for cash, Goldman, 116 W. 29th.

DRESSES.—800 silk dresses, close out at a price. Gruss & Selbowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 silk dresses to close out at a price. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Children's, misses' novelties; also jobs to close. Subin, 36 West 20th.

JERSEYS.—All worsted, for immediate delivery. Telephone Gramercy 5573.

KHAKI KOOL.—Mallinson's genuine Khaki Kool, white or cold; immediate delivery. 'Phone Madison Square 1548.

PEARL BUTTONS.—Fresh water and Japanese, plain and fancy, for skirt trade; immediate delivery. Western Button, 103 5th Av.

PILE SILK, white, 42 inches wide; all silks very good quality. Madison Square 3824.

PLAID GOODS.—Holmes, 3,727, at 85 cents net; Juilliard plaid, 2,038, at $1 net; other mixtures to close out reasonable. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

PLAID.—Stevens style 62766, all designs, 56, Farragut 9075.

POPLIN, mercerized cotton, all shades, about 20,000 yds. Ginghams, about 12,000 yds. Percales, 80x80, about 20,000 yds. All for spot cash; look over samples; also 10,000 gross Dress or Snap Fasteners. Phone Broad 2323. E 278 Times Downtown.

POPLIN.—Sport, printed silk and wool, all colors; also taffetas and georgettes, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av., 3445 Gramercy.

POPLINS.—American woolen, navy, black poplin; will exchange for high colors and will pay the difference. Farragut 9167.

POPLIN for sale, black, navy, and brown, $1.20 net. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison 9656.

Offerings to Buyers

POPLIN.—Geramills, to close out at cost price. Margules, 16 West 18th St.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158, 58-inch, $1.22½; piece goods exchanged. Mad. Sq. 818.

POPLIN.—One piece heavy weight Kelly green, for sale cheap. Chelsea 9623.

SERGES, Amoskeag, styles 7333, 56 inch, all wool, $1.05; 7002, 54 inch, all wool, 85c; F. G. L., 50 inch, double warp serge, 85c; Pacific cotton warp serge, in 36 inch and 54 inch quantity at right price. A. Agress & Sons, 27 West 24th St.

SERGES.—Mannish, French and storm; also shepherd checks; low prices. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 26th St. Farragut 2181.

SERGES.—American, Botany, U. S., Walworth, Whitman, special prices. Gramercy 4475.

SERGE.—Wm. Whitman, 1210 54-inch, 42c; piece goods exchanged. Phone Mad. Sq. 818.

SERGE.—Whitman, Quality 9, to close out. Greeley 4582.

SERGE.—Botany 11493, sponged, $1.32½. Greeley 1656.

SERGES, Julliards 54221, all navy, at $1.20. K 153 Times.

SERGES.—Garfield 519, applegreen and gold, very reasonable. Chelsea 3110.

SERGE,—0036 American, $1.37½, less 3%; navy, only 100 pieces. W 38 Times.

SERGES and Poiret Twills, all colors, low prices. Farragut 2968.

SERGE.—Whitman 106, navy, $1.37½ net; Garfield 3856, navy, $1.45. Greeley 1156.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 8301 apple green serge, 90c. per yard. Greeley 6192.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, black and white; will sell cheap. Gramercy 440. W 37 Times.

SILKS.—High shades in taffetas, immediate delivery, low prices. Greenwald & Wadsworth, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK.—100 pieces striped tub silk at 45c. per yard. "La Rose" Waist Co., 31 W. 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, SPRING, lowest prices for quantities. Steiner, 145 West 28th St. Farr 4269.

SNAP FASTENERS, brass, for sale; immediate delivery. Orchard 8571.

SUITS.—10,000 on the rack, all the newest models, including tailor made braided suits at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,000 suits and coats for immediate delivery, all colors and grades. S. Kurlan & Co., 63 West 26th.

SUITS.—Palm Beach, to close out, P. D. C., lined, $5.50; also coats. Colonial Cloak & Suit Co., 34 East 12th.

SUITS.—100 velours, poplins, serges, to close out at $7.50. J. Lasser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS-COATS.—Cloths and silks, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 158 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Close out 500 poplin, serge; low prices. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

SUITS and COATS, 2000 for sacrifice, cash. Adelson, 589 Broadway.

SUITS, all shades, for immediate delivery, $7.90 up. Hirschhon Bros., 12 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality Spring fastener, lowest prices to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SUITS AND COATS.—3,000 latest models in high shades, for immediate delivery, at the right prices. Reert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—75 Ford models to close out. Fenster-stock & Rosen, 33 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Liebitch, 25 West 15th St.

VELOURS.—Bolivia, lightweight jersey cloth, all colors, also white serges, to sell. Greeley 2907.

VELOURS.—American 6306, apple, gold, rose; serge 09050 in navy, black. Gramercy 4189.

VELOUR check for sale; several shades at opening price. Chel. 9750.

VELOURS,—American 15002, green, gold, navy. Farragut 9066.

VELOURS and Gabardines, all colors. Farragut 2369.

VELVETEEN, twill back, 27-inch imported and 40-inch domestic, all colors, to close out. Greeley 4582.

WAISTS.—Four momme Jap silk, $9 per dozen; crepe de chine, all colors, $18; satin stripe tubs, $18; immediate deliveries. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

WARDROBE TRUNK.—Suitable for dresses or suits; cheap. Broder, 48 West 25th St.

WOOLENS.—Checks and plaids. Stevens, Shaws, American, Wilson and Lawrence, and fulltrards. Opening prices less discounts. Mad. Sq. 7145. W. Rubens.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday, 4@4¼ per cent.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Fall Percale Prices Made.

M. C. D. Borden & Sons of this city yesterday placed on sale for the jobbing and manufacturing trades these fabrics for the Fall, 1917, season: Thirty-one inch Sentry percale, 36-inch Scout percale, 36-inch Ledford percale, and 36-inch American cambric. The opening prices were not given out, but they were said to be the same as those for the current season. It was learned in the trade that these goods, together with similar fabrics opened for Fall yesterday by other leading factors, are priced on bases that will allow them to be jobbed as follows: Eighty-eighty percale—light colors, 14¾@15 cents; dark colors, 15@16 cents; 68-72s—light, 12½ cents; dark, 13¼ cents; 64-90s—light, 11½ cents; dark, 12½ cents.

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Style Features of Men's Suits.

Although quite a few Fall clothing lines have yet to be completed, the style features of next season's showings can be described. There is not to be much change from the lines that have been sold for Spring. The main differences will be in the length of the coat and in the fullness of the trousers. The latter will not be full around the hips but throughout the leg. Coats will be slightly longer. In fabric patterns the trend is toward plain colors such as browns, greens, and gray. Mixtures of these shades are expected to absorb the bulk of orders placed.

***

Gray Cottons Do Well.

A nice business was reported in the local market yesterday on gray goods other than printcloths. Sheetings had a good day in which large sales of 40-inch 3.75s were recorded for April-September delivery at 9¼ cents. Another active sheeting construction was 48-square, four-yards, for which large bids of 8¾ cents were in the market for nearby and contract deliveries. While some sellers refused to take less than 8¾ cents for their goods, quite a few came out at the bid figure for deliveries ranging from April to August. Large sales of 37-inch 3.65-yard drills were made for April-June shipment at 9 cents. Fine goods were reported in better demand and firmer, now that second-hand offerings have been largely absorbed. In the fancies, a feature was the active call for dobby shirtings, which brought 45@46 cents a pound.

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Printcloth Prices Firm.

Prices were rock-ribbed in the local printcloth market yesterday, with business good. Among the most noteworthy business of the day were sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 7½ cents for June shipment, and at 7¾ cents for delivery during the remainder of the current month. July-August deliveries of 39-inch 56-44s were let out at 6 cents early in the day, but it was said later to be practically out of the question to get them for any delivery this side of September under 6¼ cents. Large business on 39-inch 72-76s was done at 9¼ cents for shipment in April, May, and June. Closing spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-86s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-64s	6½c	38-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

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Inquiries for Overcoats.

The retailers are ready and willing to buy Fall overcoats. Quite a few inquiries have been received asking if lines were ready to be shown. From the advance work done by several houses, prospects look exceedingly bright for a good overcoat business. The trench style of garment seems assured of a wide demand. It is being introduced now for the Spring trade. Although from present indications the clothiers are certain that this will prove to be the big seller for the Fall season, it is doubtful if the houses catering to the finer trade will be attracted to the novelty.

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Will Need More Clothing.

Two factors, the representative of a leading clothing house believes, should yield the clothing manufacturers a good business for the rest of the year. The first is that with the higher cost of merchandise the sales volume in dollars and cents should be more, even though the quantity called for is smaller. The second is that the retail customers will not be getting the cloth values that they did formerly. The woolen mills have been forced to manufacture inferior fabrics in order to keep within certain price limits. For that reason the material in the average suit will not give its accustomed wear. This will force the consumer to buy two suits a season, perhaps, where he bought only one before the present abnormal conditions set in.

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Burlaps Open Quietly.

Following several days of fair activity, burlaps opened quietly in the local market yesterday. This was attributed more or less to "blue Monday," and better trading is looked for from today on. Prices are lower than they have been for some time, being based on 7¼ cents for 8-ounce 40s and 8.65 cents for 10½-ounce goods, but it was predicted yesterday that they had touched bottom and were due for a rise. Lightweight goods, especially, were expected to do better in the near future. The Calcutta market is reported higher, with Dundee firm. Not much is heard from the latter city about the threatened strike of the burlap operatives, but it was suggested here that the British Government may have taken a hand in the matter because of the amount of this merchandise now being made there for Government use. The Government's recently established record price of £44 10s. a ton for jute is still in effect.

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Call for Men's Sport Clothes.

The demand for men's golf suits and sport clothes in general has shown a big increase lately. Houses that formerly were against making up special lines of such merchandise because so few suits were sold have altered their ideas and are going in for such trade in a large way. In most of the smart suburban towns, as one sales manager remarked, it is no uncommon thing to see quite a number of men in knickerbockers. "Dress for the sport" is a slogan that several manufacturers have found it profitable to pass around.

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1,000 More Lots at Fur Sale.

In the offering at the next New York Fur Auction, which begins on March 26, there will be 1,000 lots more than at the January sale. Tomorrow the furs to be sold will be placed on inspection at the warehouse of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, 48-52 Great Jones Street. Over $2,000,000 worth of skins will have been collected for the auction, constituting the largest amount offered in this city. Each sale has bettered the figures of the preceding one.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

COLE'S PICTURE MACHINE CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cole's Picture Machine Corporation, manufacturers of motion picture machines, Judge L. Hand appointed G. W. H. Olney receiver under bond of $1,500. Assets are estimated at $3,000.

THEODORE G. PECK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Theodore G. Peck, brick manufacturer, of Haverstraw, N. Y., by these creditors: Frederick W. Schaper, $2,608; People's Bank of Haverstraw, $2,000; Nathan Langschur, $162, and the Clarke Bemmon Lumber Co., $508.

DAVID HIRSCHMAN, 59 Ridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,725 and no assets.

H. T. SAWYER & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against H. T. Sawyer & Co., Inc., manufacturers of women's hats, 49 Bleecker Street, by these creditors: Berg Bros., $415; Olivier Company, $4,028, and J. S. Plummer & Co., $404.

JOSEPH LEONPOMO, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 552 West Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,583 and assets of $2,782, consisting of stock, $1,583; machinery, $1,200; accounts, $26, and cash in bank, $3.

ZINER BROS., grocers, 1,631 Avenue A, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,651 and assets of $865, consisting of stock, $600, and accounts, $25.

ALEXANDER H. LEHMANN.—A petition in bankruptcy filed on April 29, 1916, by Alexander H. Lehmann, real estate and insurance broker, 140 Broadway, has been dismissed.

KORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—E. Bright Wilson has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton of the Kora Manufacturing Company, under bond of $2,000.

JOSEPH COLVIN.—John B. Johnston has been appointed receiver of Joseph Colvin, manufacturer of clothing, 712 Broadway, by Judge Manton.

BERNARD J. FINNIGAN, plumbing contractor, 37 West Twenty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to Thomas F. Mulligan.

JAMES OLWELL.—A copy of an assignment was filed here yesterday by James Olwell, dealer in groceries, butter and eggs, 1 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, to Albert B. Cord. The original assignment was dated Feb. 3. He formerly had a store in this city.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Albert J. F. Silberns, Nettie Cohen, Herman N. Cohen, Casper Furman, Horwitz & Rosenberg, Henry H. Lichtig, Charles Wicentowski, Joseph Goldberg, Kaufman Bros., Sam Perles.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—Estes G. Rathbone, clerk and salesman, Wellsville, N. Y., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here today, listing liabilities at $115,-306.36 and assets $52,702. Liabilities are on promissory notes and judgments in the Common Pleas Courts of Butler County, Ohio.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 18.—Charles Mitchell, merchant, 401 North Lincoln Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $84,120; assets, $250.

Benjamin Koch, dealer in woolens, 223 West Jackson Boulevard; liabilities, $11,000; assets, $2,000. The Central Trust Company of Illinois was appointed receiver.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Allied Holding Corp.—Anton Larsen & Son, Inc. $379.97
Askenas, Nathan E.—M. Wormer et al. 131.72
Bellows, Henry C.—M. Lemmer 631.00
Berry, Harris—F. L. Young Co. 210.24
Belts, Theodore E.—D.

REPUBLICANS DRAW NEW SENATE LINES

Leaders Propose a Manhattan Gerrymander to Gain an Uptown District.

MURPHY'S TWELFTH IS CUT

Koenig Carries the Plan to Albany —New York County to Lose a District.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, brought to the Capitol tonight a plan for a Republican gerrymander of Senate districts, everywhich the Republican leaders have spent much thought recently. To carve three safely Republican districts and one doubtful district out of the nine on Manhattan Island, under the new reapportionment, is the best Mr. Koenig and his associates have been able to accomplish.

Under the present reapportionment, also of Republican origin, there are eight Democratic and two Republican districts. New York County, owing to the migration of population to other counties within the city, will lose one Senate district in the prospective reapportionment this year.

The most radical changes proposed in the Koenig gerrymander is the merging of the Eleventh and Twelft districts, both on the lower east side and safely Democratic, into a new Fourteenth District and the merging on the upper east side of two other Senate districts, also Democratic, namely, the Sixteenth, now represented by Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner in the Senate, and the Twentieth, represented by Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo, into a new Eighteenth District. Both these new Senate units will continue safely Democratic, despite anything the Republicans may have done to avoid it. To make up for this, the upper end of Manhattan has been made into a new district, which the Republican leaders are willing to wager will send a Republican to the Senate every two years from now on.

The Nineteenth Senatorial District, which until recently was Republican, but for the last few years has sent a Democrat to the Senate, has been remodeled so as to become as safely Republican as a Senate district in that part of the city can be made.

The Seventeenth Senatorial District, now represented by Senator Ogden L. Mills, has been rearranged to make Republican victory even more of a certainty than it is at present. It will run from West Third Street to 118th Street, and will be bordered on the east by Third and Lexington Avenues and on the west by Seventh and Eighth Avenues. It will take in most of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, both overwhelmingly Republican, and the Republican parts of the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, which do not always send Republicans to the Assembly.

Another safely Republican district will be the new Fifteenth Senate District, running from West Sixty-third Street to 110th Street and Central Park West. Between those two streets it will take in all the territory between Central Park and the Hudson, all of it safely Republican.

The present Fifteenth Senate District, represented by John J. Boylan, a Tammany man, will become the Thirteenth under the Koenig gerrymander. It will be safely Democratic.

The new Twelfth Senate District will take in the lower part of Manhattan, cutting clear across the island in the safely Democratic territory east and west in that part of the city. It will take in portions of the present Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Districts and will make an ideal battleground for James J. Walker, the Tammany member from the present Thirteenth District.

The Koenig gerrymander lays violent hands on the Twelfth Assembly District, political habitat of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy. The southern part of Leader Murphy's district is cut off and joined to a typical lower east side Senate district, which, under the Koenig plan, would be known as the Fourteenth.

The reapportionment of Assembly districts in Manhattan will be carried out by the Aldermen representing that borough, but the Republican Legislature will have its say as to the number of such districts within the borough. Manhattan, on the basis of its present population of 1,472,284, will lose eight of its present thirty-one districts, but the other boroughs will gain more than enough to make up in the representation of the whole city for Manhattan's loss.

Birth Control League Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Birth Control League of New York City, Incorporated, was chartered today under the membership law to support Margaret Sanger in a legal fight for birth control and obtain such amendments to State and Federal laws as will allow physicians and registered nurses to give scientific instruction in birth control. The Directors are Frederick A. Blossom, Sidney E. Goldstein, Helen Todd, Margaret Grant Lorimer, Hiram Myers, Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Mary Elleston, and Walter S. Heilborn.

MUNITION COTTON ABLAZE.

Police Investigate Fire on Lighter Consigned to du Pont Plant.

Fire Marshal Brophy and the Federal authorities are investigating the origin of a fire on the lighter Edwin at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street and the North River that started yesterday afternoon and continued to burn last night. The lighter was loaded with bales of cotton for the du Pont powder works in New Jersey for use in the manufacture of ammunition.

The fire was discovered by Dan Homes, a watchman on the Italian Line pier. He turned in an alarm, and when Battalion Chief MacKernan arrived the lighter was aflame from stem to stern. The cargo was valued at $25,000. It was being handled by the Cotton Lighterage Corporation of 50 East Forty-second Street.

Another consignment of cotton for the du Pont concern was on a barge moored alongside the lighter. It was saved by fireboats, which towed it to a safe distance.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. fair; moderate s. winds.

S. Car.—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. probably rain; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Fair and warmer Tues.; rain at night or Wed.; moderate s. to s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues., warmer in n. and cent.; showers at night or Wed. in n.; fair in cent. and s.; gentle to moderate e. winds, except moderate to fresh s. over n. w. portion.

Ala.—Cloudy Tues.; rain at night or Wed.; moderate to fresh s. to s. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Rain Tues.; Wed. probably fair; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; Wed. fair.

Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; Wed. fair; colder in n. and w.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. fair, colder; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., probably showers in n. Wed. fair; moderate to fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Tues. Wed. probably fair; moderate to fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed. fair and colder; fresh s. winds, shifting to w. and n. w.

Ill.—Cloudy in n. Tues. and Wed., cloudy in s., with showers Tues. night or Wed.; moderate temperature.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues., with probably showers at night or Wed.; cooler Tues. night.

Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler in s. and w. Tues.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues.

La.—Cloudy Tuesday; warmer; Wed. unsettled.

Ark.—Unsettled Tues.; scattered showers; warmer in s.; Wed. unsettled.

Okla.—Fair Tues.; colder in w. and cent.; Wed. fair.

N. Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in n.; Wed. fair.

NOW A TEA INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry to be Made in Producing Countries and Markets.

A world-wide investigation of tea-producing countries and markets is to be undertaken by the Treasury Department. George F. Mitchell, Supervising United States Tea Examiner, has been directed by Assistant Secretary Peters to spend at least eight months abroad in an investigation to cover all phases of the tea industry with the ultimate aim of improving the quality of teas imported into the United States.

Mr. Mitchell has been authorized to proceed to all of the tea-producing countries, including Japan, Formosa, China, Java, Ceylon, and India. Assisted by American Consuls and interpreters, he will conduct an exhaustive investigation, and study the conditions of growing, curing, and marketing teas. He will also make a special study of the distinguishing characteristics between the teas of the same kind, but of different districts or makes, so as to instruct the tea examiners at the various American ports just how to proceed in comparing such teas with the Treasury's official standards, both as to purity and quality.

A careful study will be made also of the art of coloring and facing teas. In addition, Mr. Mitchell has been authorized to purchase and ship to the Treasury Department so-called "type" samples of teas, so that the American tea examiners may have them for review and study and retain them for reference.

If it is practicable to return via the Suez Canal, Mr. Mitchell will stop in London to study the tea market conditions there, as well as the English methods regulating the importation of teas into that country. Subsequently he will make a comprehensive report to be laid before the Treasury Department, and later presumably be made public for the benefit of the tea trade in this country.

Following his marriage in Washington March 28, to Miss Nell Rose Baggett, Mr. Mitchell and his bride will sail from San Francisco April 5 on the United States transport Thomas.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—Sixty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,214,100, were chartered today. They include:

Younker Brothers, Inc., Millbrook, merchandise, department store, 5,000 shares $100 each, 10,000 shares no par value; active capital $500,000; A. T. M. and H. Younker, 303 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

Atlas Auto Specialties Corp., parts, appliances, accessories, for autos, motors, trucks, $100,000; R. D. Martin, J. M. Steinacher, J. C. Magnes, 2,120 Broadway.

Dallemagne Chimney Control Corp., devices for extinguishing sparks, arresting, collecting and utilizing soot and cinders, controlling and utilizing smoke, vapors, gases, fumes, $500,000; M. Hotchner, B. J. Von Jenny, J. S. Zelaya, 446 Central Park West.

Swartmore Textile Co., Inc., Albany, wool, cotton, worsted goods, textiles, other fabrics, $100,000; H. D. Heiser, W. H. Moore, S. Schwartz, 144 Washington Ave., Albany.

M. P. Myers & Co., Inc., Plattsburg, mercantile, jobbers, hardware, auto supplies, guns, sporting goods, $100,000; F. J. Riley, M. P. and J. P. Myers, Plattsburg.

Howard P. Smith, Inc., Buffalo, tires, rubber goods, auto, vehicles, accessories, supplies, $50,000; A. Keeney, W. F. Hofheins, J. A. Van Arsdale, 22 Soldiers Place, Buffalo.

Hedwig Laboratories, Inc., moving picture films, tools, machinery, appliances, license, exhibit, 500 shares $100 each, 2,000 shares no par value, active capital $60,000; W. K. Hedwig, G. W. Yates, C. C. Field, 482 4th St., Brooklyn.

Staten Island Dock and Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, general dock and warehouse business, $100,000; J. W. Nichols, W. Rickey, I. H. Stevens, Philadelphia, Penn.

Paschen's, Inc., North Tonawanda, department store, $30,000; B. F. Werth, T. W. and F. C. Paschen, Jr., 184 Bryant St., North Tonawanda.

Associated Rolling Mills, Ltd., metal products, manufacturing, engineering, contracting commercial, $50,000; W. F. Keers, E. M. Higgins, H. J. Bally, 82 Liberty St.

Ferro Supply Corp., Inc., represent corporations, firms, develop, extend business agents, factors, 100 shares $100 each, 100 shares no par value, working capital, $10,500; H. R. Sanford, M. B. Spaulding, R. W. Thompson, 52 Wall St.

A. Ackerman Corp., North Pelham, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; F. J. Rush, H. and A. Ackerman, 124 Rex Av., Pelham Manor.

Sweetland Dairy Co., Inc., South Dayton, milk, dairy products, $30,000; A. G. Drummer, B. G. Tiffany, S. C. Henning, East Randolph.

Vernon Automobile Corp., Mt. Vernon, autos, boats, motor vehicles, $25,000; R. P. Levi, F. C. Coleman, N. L. Dods, 412 South 5th Av., Mt. Vernon.

Cushing Stone Co., Inc., Schenectady, quarry, manufacture marble, granite, building materials, $20,000; J., P. E., and J. E. Cushing, 1 Woodland Av., Schenectady.

Cines Film Corp. of America, Inc., moving-picture plays, scenarios theatrical, plays, operas, $10,000; A. Montegriffo, J. B. Rosso, F. M. Loglo, 342 Manhattan Av.

G. B. Goldburg Co., Inc., exclusive trimmings, novelties, $10,000; P. H. Wagner, G. B. Goldburg, S. Alexander, 246 5th Av.

G. H. Lowell & Sons, Inc., flavoring extracts, supplies bakers, confectioners, drug stores, $10,000; W. H., M. and G. H. Lowell, 500 West 144th St.

Interstate Publicity Corp., advertising, $10,000; A. L. Lesinsky, F. C. Higgins, I. Frank, 45 East 22d St.

T. R. & C. Restaurant Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, agency, $10,000; S. and J. Radice, S. D. Tauriello, 548 Front Av., Buffalo.

Owasco County Club Park Corp., Auburn, realty, developing, agency, brokerage, $5,000; W. R. Payne, F. Zafton, E. F. Metcalf, Auburn.

The Select Shop, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Fahrer, C. S. Keller, S. Rosenwasser, 134 Bay 82d St., Brooklyn.

Quick Tire Service, Inc., merchandise of cataloguing, parts of bicycles, rubber, $10,000; A. G. Thaanum, A. Foshay, R. Goldman, 1,190 Madison Av.

Bachrach, Morris & Whaley, Inc., buttons, silks, woolens, textiles, pile fabrics, $20,000; J. Bachrach, J. Whaley, B. L. Morris, 700 West 180th St.

Some Girl Co., Inc., produce play "Some Girl," $20,000; A. Werner, M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

J. W. Rose & Co., Inc., Buffalo, agency, brokerage, insurance, realty, $30,000; I. W. Cole, F. S. Varney, J. W. Rose, 746 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

State Highway Motor Co., Inc., Nyack, autos, $10,000; W. Huffman, F. A. Brooks, E. Anderson, Valley Cottage.

Fultenay Apartments, Inc., Geneva, realty, construct, manage hotels, apartment houses, $10,000; F. F. Boswell, W. M. Fink, F. W. Whitwell, Geneva.

Emmanuel Weiss, Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, $10,000; M. Reiss, F. and E. Weiss, 919 Hoe Ave., The Bronx.

D. Wald Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, food products, $10,000; M. Kaminsky, D. Wald, K. J. W. Hartman, 308 B'way.

William Moss & Co., Inc., men's, boys' children's clothing, $10,000; L. B. Phillips, W. Moss, J. Sapinsky, 138 B'way.

Greater Pictures Corp'n, photography, surface processes, accessories, $5,000; L. Weiss, H. Berlinger, G. M. Merrick, 161 Villa Av., Yonkers.

Mead-Hartley Co., Inc., manager, agents, jobbers iron, steel, factory, mill supplies, ship building, $5,000; H. J. Koryen, W. M. B. Hartley, J. J. Mead, 592 East 22d St., Flatbush.

Rengaw Construction Co., Inc., road, highway construction, contracting, realty, $10,000; W. McGrum, C. P. Duff, C. E. Capello, 549 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Henschel Motor Corp'n, motors, engines, machines, motor vehicles, $15,000; E. Getzler, W. Spiess, L. Henschel, 63 West 127th St.

The Hamley Co., Inc., Brooklyn, toys, novelties, specialties, $7,500; A. M. Vanderveort, V. J. Wilcox, A. E. Krottnaurer, 762 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Warren Gasoline Co., Inc., Warren Penn., producing gasoline from natural gas, by-products, $40,000. Representative, E. W. Judd, 101 North Union St., Olean.

Capital increases: The Dan-Mar Corporation, Manhattan, $25,000 to $350,000; Allison & Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $25,000; Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., New York, $1,200,000 to $1,500,000; Buffalo Mill Supply Co., Inc., Buffalo, $100,000 to $150,000; Jennings Lace Works Corporation, New York, $150,000 to $350,000.

Capital reductions: Newman King Fashion Co., New York, $60,000 to $30,000; Albert Lersch & Co., Inc., New York, $1,025,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Centerba, Inc., Manhattan; Percy Powell Productions, Inc., Manhattan; Ed Cohn Co., Inc., Manhattan; Freitag & Kelm, Inc., Manhattan; the Rosert Co., Utica; Seguranca Steamship Corporation, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 19.—Charters filed:

Seminole Copper Mines Co., to do a general mining, milling and refining of ores, metals, &c., $3,000,000; Rollo N. Chaffee, L. J. Doran, A. E. Carmody, all of Duluth, Minn.

Mico Oil Co., deal in and with crude oil, petroleum, and their products, $2,000,000; Ervin C. Wagner, David M. Baker, Frederick Barnhill, all of Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. MacAuley Photo Plays, Inc., conduct plays a business of all kinds, $500,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Tonga Trading and Transportation Co., Inc., construct, maintain, and operate boats and sailing vessels of all kinds, $300,000; William H. Barnard, James W. Salisbury, New York; John C. Taylor, Paterson, N. J.

Increase in capital: Famous Manufacturing Co., of Erie, N. Y., $200,000 to $350,000.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE.

February Adds $5,000,000, Breaking All Previous Records.

February, the shortest month in the year, rolled up the largest increase in postal savings deposits in the history of the service, according to figures made public yesterday by the Post Office Department. More than $5,000,000 was added to the savings of depositors, now numbering approximately 700,000. Scores of small postal banks took in more money than they had accumulated in any one year. Foreign-born depositors were especially active and their deposits ran larger than usual. Upward of 80 per cent. of the $121,000,000 on deposit March 1 is owned by this class. Postal Station B of New York, at 45 Suffolk Street, made a gain in February of $115,000. This station alone has $4,000,000 on deposit and is outranked only by the total for New York City, Brooklyn, and Chicago, and its depositors are largely foreign-born.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market rebounded from an early decline and at the close were strong with net gains of 2¾ to 4 cents a bushel. The Supreme Court decision that the Adamson law was constitutional, as well as the removal of a possible railroad strike as a factor, seemed to give confidence to buyers, and from the low point of the morning to the high point of the afternoon values showed gains of 3¼ to 6 cents. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.14; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.26; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.26, all free on board, New York.

The domestic visible supply decreased 1,726,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,720,000 last year.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.85⅛	1.82¼	1.84⅝	1.06⅝	
July	1.58⅝	1.54⅜	1.58⅛	1.55⅛	1.08⅛
September	1.46⅝	1.42⅞	1.46⅛	1.43⅛	1.06⅝

CORN.

New high records were established in the corn market yesterday when the May position in Chicago sold at $1.12. The market appeared to have been in an oversold position, and when shorts attempted to cover they found little corn for sale and bid the market up rapidly. The visible supply increased 97,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 1,289,000 bushels last year. Western cash markets were strong, and in the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.26½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.12	$1.09⅛	$1.12	$1.09	.75⅜
July	1.10¼	1.07⅜	1.10¼	1.07⅜	.76⅛
September	1.08¼	1.06⅜	1.08¼	1.06⅜	.76⅛

OATS.

The oats market responded to the strength in wheat and corn, and at the close values were ⅝c to ¾c net higher. The visible supply increased 107,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 115,000 last year. The local cash market was unsettled and irregular; standard quoted at 75c; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 3 white, 75@74c; No. 4 white, 73c; fancy clipped white, 77@79c; ordinary clipped white, 75@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	.59	57⅛	58⅜	57⅜	44⅜
July	.57¼	55⅛	57	56⅛	43¼

PROVISIONS.

New high levels were reported in the provision list, with an active trade, including shorts and commission houses. A strong upturn in hogs caused a higher opening, and the market continued to advance throughout the session, closing near the top. Only 6,000 hogs were received at Chicago, with 17,000 expected today. Kansas City had 4,000 and Omaha 2,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	19.55	19.25	19.55	19.20	11.40
July	19.55	19.25	19.55	19.20	11.65
Ribs—					
May	17.97	17.65	17.97	17.67	12.00
July	18.02	17.72	18.02	17.75	12.22
Pork—					
May	34.40	33.40	34.40	33.25	22.85
July	33.50	32.60	33.50	32.55	22.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil shared the general upturn in all the commodity markets, and at the close values were 20@10 points net higher. Total sales were 28,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.85	13.65
March	13.85	13.72	13.83@13.93	13.68
April	13.71	13.70	13.75@13.80	13.54
May	13.83	13.71	13.80@13.82	13.67
June	13.70	13.70	13.75@13.77	13.65
July	13.80	13.70	13.78@13.79	13.68
August	13.75	13.66	13.70@13.72	13.60
September	13.77	13.70	13.75@13.77	13.63
October	13.28	13.13	13.25@13.29	13.06

COFFEE.

The coffee market was firm yesterday, being influenced by the settlement of the railroad trouble. The market opened at an advance of 6 to 9 points, and closed 17 to 19 points net higher. Sales were estimated at 62,250 bags. The spot market was firm but unchanged, with quotations on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.74@7.78	7.55
April	..	..	7.80@7.83	7.61
May	7.80	7.77	7.80@7.83	7.67
June	..	..	7.94@7.96	7.75
July	8.01	7.90	8.00@8.02	7.82
August	..	..	8.07@8.08	7.89
September	8.10	8.05	8.13@8.14	7.98
October	..	..	8.19@8.22	8.02
November	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.07
December	8.30	8.21	8.31@8.32	8.13
January	8.28	8.28	8.37@8.38	8.18
February	..	..	8.43@8.44	8.24

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures held firm, and while the total business was not heavy sentiment appeared to be quite optimistic in view of the higher spot market and late developments in the political disturbances abroad. The market opened 1 point lower to an advance of 8 points, and on a fair local trade and Wall Street demand prices continued to move further along, the close being 9 to 14 points net higher, with sales 8,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.53@4.55	4.40
April	..	..	4.58@4.60	4.45
May	4.65	4.57	4.64@4.65	4.51
June	4.68	4.68	4.67@4.69	4.54
July	4.70	4.64	4.69@4.70	4.56
August	..	..	4.72@4.74	4.58
September	4.75	4.70	4.75@4.76	4.61
October	..	..	4.67@4.68	4.54
November	4.55	4.55	4.57@4.59	4.44
December	..	..	4.47@4.50	4.36
January	..	..	4.37@4.40	4.28

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7 to 7.60c for fine granulated. There was good withdrawals on old orders and new business was moderate, with refiners gradually catching up and able to make fairly prompt delivery. Raw sugar was firm at the close and higher on sales of 15,000 bags Cuba for prompt shipment at 4.45c, cost and freight basis, equal to 5.39c, duty paid. This sugar was bought by a local refiner, and there was a further buying interest at the same price, but holders' views were 4 7-16c, cost and freight, for prompt, and 4¼c, cost and freight, for April shipment. The situation has been clarified by the settlement of the railroad troubles, and refiners were able to move sugar more freely. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.39c; molasses, 4.32c; cost and freight, 4¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,087 packages. With the railroad strike off operators generally anticipated a little easier market, but the supply for the moment was very moderate, and most receivers refused to yield much in the matter of price. The outside figures quoted, however, are obtained only for the top qualities in the grades named. Any pressure to sell would give buyers some advantage. This applies to table grades of creamery especially. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock show firmness. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, 42½@43c; extras, 42c scores, (92 score,) 41½@42c; firsts, 38 to 91 scores, 38½@41c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 35½@38c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; first and seconds, 39@39½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38½c; extras, 38c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 35@36½c; thirds, 33½@34½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@41c; good to prime, 37@39½c; common to fair, 30@36½c; renovated, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32@32½c; dairy, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,321 cases. The calling off of the railroad strike and the prospect that stock in transit will now move forward weakened the market. Arrivals are fairly liberal. A good many dealers bought in excess of their needs late last week, and there was some accumulation in first hands. Prices on the Exchanges opened lower, with sales of firsts at 27½@28c, and the market closed with a somewhat irregular tone, with the trading generally on these prices, the latter figure rather extreme. There was a fair movement, but no great activity, and little prospect of a clearance of stock. Undergrades are in comparatively light supply, and selling at only moderate concessions. Nearby white eggs are more plentiful, and share in the general decline. Some receivers are reporting a fair movement at the reduction; others have larger supplies and little prospect of a clearance. Specials fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29c; extra firsts, 28½c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds and lower grades, 26½@27c; thirties, No. 1, 26@26½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@34c; ordinary to good, 31@32c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@33c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 28@29c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:00|Sun sets..6:08|Moon rises..4:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:02	6:35	11:29	11:50
Governors Island	5:33	6:06	12:00	12:03
Hell Gate	7:19	7:56	1:32	2:01

Arrived—Monday, March 19.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool, March 1.
SS Boston City, Swansea, Feb. 20.
SS Brendon, Norfolk, March 17.
SS Olympia, Glasgow, March 3.
SS Carolina, San Juan, March 14.
SS Pannonia, London, Feb. 28.
SS Eastgate, La Pallice, Feb. 25.
SS Ranenfjord, Christiania, Feb. 27.
SS Stavangeren, Cienfuegos, March 13.
SS Drammensfjord, Kirkwall, Feb. 8.
SS Vacuum, London, March 1.
SS Comus, New Orleans, March 14.
SS Brighton, Sagua, March 13.
SS Mexico, Havana, March 15.
SS Venator, Sagua, March 13.
SS Yaroslav, Baltimore, March 17.
SS Denis, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
SS Onega, Brixham, March 5.
SS Oristano, Baltimore, March 17.
SS Philadelphia, Brunswick, March 17.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, March 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	Mar. 11
Orduna	Liverpool	Mar. 17
Romney	Plymouth	Feb. 26
Thor	Santos	Feb. 23
Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 27
Algonquin	Turks Isl'd.	Mar. 6
Alicante	Barcelona	Feb. 18
Dante Alighieri	Naples	Mar. 5
Satsuma	Marseilles	Feb. 25
Vienna	Bordeaux	Mar. 2
Bjornefjord	Santos	Feb. 22
Strathlorne	La Pallice	Mar. 3
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 14
Tagus	Havana	Mar. 17
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 17
St. Stephan	La Pallice	Mar. 3
El Alba	Galveston	Mar. 14
El Monte	Galveston	Mar. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

Honduras	Jamaica	Mar. 15
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 18
Mathilde	Santos	Mar. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Zacapa	Kingston	Mar. 17
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 20
Momus	New Orleans	Mar. 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Byron	Santos	Mar. 8
Rance	Bordeaux	Mar. 7
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 20
Sao Paulo	Bahia	Mar. 2
Taunton	Baracoa	Mar. 19
El Paso	Galveston	Mar. 17
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Wentworth	St. Nazaire	Mar. 7
Colorado	Hull	Mar. 10
Evelyn	Victoria	Mar. 7
Wallace	Havre	Mar. 7

DUE SUNDAY.

Tivives	Santiago	Mar. 20
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 23
Adonis	Curacao	Mar. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 23

DUE MONDAY.

Ausable	Santos	Mar. 2
Calamares	Havana	Mar. 23
Coamo	San Juan	Mar. 21
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Arna, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Emperator, Martinique	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Fager, St. Thomas	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Pacific, Buenos Aires		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Matura, Grepada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Georgianna Weems, Martinique	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Talisman, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Advance, Christiania	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Australpilain, Pitcairn Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Commewijne, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morris, Haiti	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tagus, Colon	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Iowan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Honduras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Norfolk, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	..	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	..	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	..	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	..	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk	..	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Olinda, Gibara	..	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	..	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.

South and Central America Mails.

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, and Georgetown, at 9 A. M.—Maturo.....Mar. 20
St. Lucia, (Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via St. Lucia.—Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Arna.....Mar. 20
Bermuda, at 7 P. M., by rail to Halifax, and thence per SS Chaleur....Mar. 20
Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Australpilain.....Mar. 21
South Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 9 A. M.—Taliaman....Mar. 22
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Jorasme Harbor, Haiti, and Campeche, (Cuba and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Nassau, Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.—Mexico.....Mar. 22
Cuba, via Havana, at 10 A. M.—Monterey.....Mar. 22
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via C

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong and Active—The New Railroad Situation.

Big questions are raised by the events of these days. The stock market had before it yesterday, in addition to fresh news regarding the course of events in Europe, announcement of the settlement of the demands of the railway brotherhoods, and a little later in the day the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law.

The news of the settlement of the controversy between the railroads and their men was favorably received, but the market's greatest strength followed the handing down of the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the Adamson act. The explanation of this lay in the fact that banking opinion is that a wage increase granted under Governmental mandate, now supplemented by a Supreme Court decision upholding the law which set the new standard of wages, greatly increases the chance of the railroads obtaining an increase in rates to offset their increased expenses. This hope, coupled with the relief which was naturally felt at the passing of the danger of a suspension of railroad operation, greatly encouraged traders and led them to buy more freely than they had on any other recent occasion. The dealings amounted to above 1,000,000 shares, and many substantial bit gains were shown.

The news of the sinking of three American merchant vessels and reports from Washington that this would be followed by more drastic action than the Government had previously taken for the protection of American ships did not cause any uneasiness. Once again the market proved that it has been taking war with Germany as a thing to be expected, and as a thing under the circumstances much more desirable than a surrender of American rights. Inasmuch as there now exists in effect a state of war with Germany, though war has not been declared, the news of the further extensive German retirement on the western front was doubly effective in creating favorable market sentiment. It would have been possible, of course, to put an adverse market interpretation upon news which increased the likelihood of war and upon the settlement of a railroad wage controversy which involves large additional outlay for wages, but the very opposite interpretation was put upon them. One thing which made that possible was the liquidated condition of the market; had this same sort of news come at a time when the market was in a position similar to that which it occupied early last December, prices would have been more apt to go down than up.

The wage increase granted to the railroad men was spoken of yesterday as a thing likely to increase the desire of men in other lines of work to add to their compensation, and there was seen in this a possibility of further labor unrest, but this should be regarded as a sign of progress rather than of retrogression. As a matter of fact, not all railroad managers looked upon the demands of the railway brotherhoods as extortionate, and no doubt many railroad men are now glad that the matter is settled as it has been, particularly inasmuch as they believe it has been settled in a way which increases the right of the railroads to seek higher rates. Merely to raise prices in an unending sequence cannot, of course, benefit the situation as a whole, but if railway rates are out of line with other prices, as most railway men believe, it would in every way be desirable to establish equilibrium by granting the railroads higher pay for the work they do. It is possible, however, that the railroads, under the spur of new necessity, will find new ways of effecting economies in operation. If that could be carried far enough, it would be a vastly better solution than an increase in rates, which in itself would not add to the efficiency of operation.

The market yesterday was still largely in the hands of habitual traders, but public interest showed signs of increasing, after having for some time past played a minor though not an altogether unimportant part. In increasing Stock Exchange operations and in advancing prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ Last 2
Low ..... 2 Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Thirty days	3	Thirty days	3⅛@3⅜
Sixty days	3¼@3⅜	Sixty days	3¾
Ninety days	3¼@3⅜	Ninety days	3¾
Four months	3⅜@4	Four months	4 @4⅛
Five months	3⅜@4	Five months	4⅛
Six months	3⅜@4	Six months	4⅛

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2⅝@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3⅛@3¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4
4 to 6 months ..... 4@4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75 52½	$4.75 50	$4.75 52½	+.00 02½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	+.00 1/16
Cables	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	−.00 1/16
Marks—				
Demand	69.00	69.00	69.00	...
Cables	69.12½	69.12½	69.12½	...

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8663 London	4.75 52⅛	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.84⅛	5.83⅞
95.28 Berlin	69.00	69.12½
20.26 Austria	11.20	11.25
China—		
Hongkong	55.75	55.38
Peking	88.75	88.87½
Shanghai	83.75	83.87½
19.293 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland	40.31¼	40.37½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37⅛
Calcutta	32.25	32.37⅛
5.1826 Italy	7.84⅛	7.83½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12⅛	50.25
51.45 Russia	28.40	28.45
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.80	29.00
Stockholm	29.55	29.65
Christiania	29.15	29.30
19.205 Spain	21.25	21.50
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04⅜	5.03

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $376,171,732; balance, $2,988,271; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,005,204; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $5,990,774.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@6c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36 3-16d, up ¼d; in New York, 72⅞c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 56½@56¾c.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Excellent War News Causes Traders to Hold On to Their Stocks.

LONDON, March 19.—The excellent war news created increased cheerfulness on the Stock Exchange today, and holders were not inclined to part with their stocks. Numerous buyers had to pay higher rates for the limited supply available, especially in British funds, Grand Trunks, and Russian mines, though most of the other sections registered fair gains.

Argentine rails and rubber issues were firm features. American securities advanced on the improved railroad labor outlook, and several sales were recorded in the low-priced shares.

Money was in better demand in preparation for the payment of the instalment of the war loan, due next Friday, amounting to £124,000,000. Discount rates were quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 19.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 15 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,279,880	812,247	373,830
Year to date	39,915,250	38,596,509	13,089,533

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	17	17¼	600	Advance Rumely	16½	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅝
	32¾	34½	300	Advance Rdmely pf	32	33	32	33	+1½
	68	69	400	Ajax Rubber	68½	69	68½	68½	...
	7⅞	8⅜	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	8½	8½	8	8	− ⅜
	6⅞	7	100	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	...
	28	28½	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26½	28¾	26½	28½	+1¼
	85	86	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86	86	85½	85½	+ ¼
	91½	92	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	92¼	92½	92	92	...
	92½	93	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	91⅞	93	91⅞	92¾	+ ⅝
	46¾	47	12,100	Am. Can	46	48½	46	46¾	+ ¾
	107	109½	100	Am. Can pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1⅛
	67¾	68	5,900	Am. Car & Fdry	66	68⅞	65	68	+1
	115¾	118	3	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	...
	99	101	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
	15	15¼	3,800	Am. H. & Leather	15	15⅞	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
	69	69¾	3,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	69⅝	70⅝	68½	69⅝	− ⅛
	27½	28	400	Am. Ice Securities	27⅝	27½	27⅛	27½	...
	20⅝	21	3,700	Am. Linseed	20½	21½	20	21	+ ½
	54	54½	700	Am. Linseed pf	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54¾	+ ⅛
	72⅛	72½	11,800	Am. Locomotive	70⅝	73¼	70⅝	72⅛	+ ⅞
	7⅞	8	100	Am. Malt cfs. of d	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
	50⅝	51¼	200	Am.Malt pf.cfs.of d	52	52	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
	106⅜	106⅞	23,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106¼	107½	105½	106⅞	+ ⅛
	112½	113¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112½	112	112½	− ⅛
	100¼	100½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅛	−1⅛
	63½	64	800	Am. Steel F'dries	63	63⅞	63	63½	+1⅛
	111⅝	112	300	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅜	111¾	111½	111½	− ⅛
	118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	−2
	127	127½	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	127⅜	127½	127	127⅜	+ ⅜
	48	48¼	100	A.T. & T. ar.1st pd.	48½	48¼	48½	48½	+ ⅛
	212	217	200	Am. Tobacco	216	216	216	216	−4
	50⅜	50½	4,300	Am. Woolen	50	51⅜	50	50½	+ ½
	50½	51	1,200	Am. Writing P. pf	51	51⅞	50⅜	50⅜	−1⅛
	36½	37¼	1,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	36½	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅞
	69	69¼	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	69	69	69	69	...
	85⅛	85¾	32,200	AnatondaCopper	85⅜	86⅛	84⅝	85⅜	+ ⅜
	53	55	100	Asso.Dry Gds.1st pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	...
	103⅜	104	4,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	104⅜	103	104	+1⅛
	90¼	90½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90¼	90⅝	90	90¼	+ ¼
	14½	15	800	At., Birm. & At	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	...
	100⅜	100⅞	13,700	At. Gulf & West I	100⅜	111½	108¼	109¾	−1
	61½	62	300	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	61½	61⅞	61½	61⅝	+ ⅜
	54⅜	54⅞	10,600	Baldwin Loco	53½	55⅜	53½	54¾	+1½
	78	78½	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	76¾	79	76½	78½	+2¼
	111	111½	300	Barrett Co.x d & x r	112⅞	112⅞	112	112	− ⅜
	...	...	1,300	Do., rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
	113½	115	200	Barrett Co. pf. x r	113½	113¾	113½	113½	+ ¼
	...	...	4,700	Do., rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
	136	137	4,400	Bethlehem Steel	133	138	132½	136½	+4½
	128⅜	129	20,800	Beth. S.class B t.cfs.	122¾	129½	121	129	+7⅝
	67⅛	68	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	66⅞	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞	+1⅜
	117	118	200	Burns Brothers	117	117	117	117	...
	46¾	47	1,400	Butte & Superior	46⅞	47	46½	46¾	...
	24¾	25	2,400	California Petrol	24	25¼	24	24¾	+1
	56	57	100	California Pet. pf	55½	56½	55½	55½	−1½
	157½	158	11,700	Canadian Pacific	153½	159½	153¼	157⅝	+4¼
	94¾	94¼	47,500	Central Leather Co	92⅜	96	92½	94½	+2½
	112¾	113¼	300	Central Leather pf	112¼	113	112¼	112¼	− ⅝
	38½	39½	700	Cerro de Pasco	39¼	39½	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅜
	100	104	800	Chandler Motor	103	104	103	104	+4
	60	60¼	4,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	60⅝	58½	60¼	+1⅝
	12½	12⅝	600	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+1
	24¼	24½	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	24	25	23⅝	25	+1½
	84	84¼	4,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82⅜	85	82¼	84	+1⅝
	115¼	116	2,800	Chi. & Northwest	114	116	114	115¾	+1⅝
	37¼	38	4,300	Chi., Rock Island & P.cfs.of d.1stin.pd.	37	38⅜	37	38	+1
	25⅞	25⅞	3,600	Chile Copper	25⅛	26	25⅛	25½	...
	59¼	59½	3,700	Chino Copper	58½	59⅞	58½	59½	+ ⅜
	41	46	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	40	40	40	40	...
	79	80	300	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	77¼	79	77¼	79	+2
	49¼	49½	6,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	47¾	49⅞	47¾	49¼	+1¼
	26	27	2,600	Col. & Southern	25½	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ¼
	42	42⅜	10,300	Columbia Gas & El	42	43⅜	42	42¼	− ⅛
	122½	123	700	Consol. Gas, Balt	122	123¼	122	123¼	+ ⅛
	90	92	800	Continental Can	91½	92	91½	91⅞	+3⅝
	24⅜	24½	10,500	Corn Products Ref	24⅜	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅛
	106	106⅜	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅜	+ ⅝
	69¼	69⅜	62,000	Crucible Steel	66½	71½	65⅝	69½	+3
	...	...	400	Crucible Steel pf	110	111½	110	111½	− ⅜
	42⅞	43¼	5,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	43¼	43¼	42⅝	43	− ⅛
	33	33½	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	31⅞	34	31⅞	33½	+1⅝
	132	135	50	Detroit Edison Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	...
	...	...	200	Do., rights	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
	116	118	100	Detroit United Ry	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	+ ⅜
	22	22¼	2,700	Distillers' Securities	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	22	+⅝
	18	18¼	100	Dome Mines	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ¾
	60	62	600	Driggs-Seabury	59⅞	61	59⅞	61	+5
	10	11	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	−1½
	28½	28¾	21,600	Erie	26½	29⅛	26	28¾	+2
	41⅜	41⅞	3,100	Erie 1st pf	39⅜	42¼	39⅜	41⅞	+2⅝
	33⅛	33½	1,500	Erie 2d pf	32¼	33½	32¼	33	+1
	17¾	18½	200	Federal Min. & S	18	18	18	18	+ ¾
	165½	166½	100	General Electric	165½	165½	165½	165½	+ ½
	100	102½	100	General Cigar pf	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	−1½
	121½	122	4,900	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	121¾	122⅜	120¼	121⅜	...
	90½	91	300	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	90½	90¾	90½	90½	+ ½
	56	57¼	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	56	57	56	57	+ ¼
	86	89	300	Granby Consol	88¾	89¼	88¼	89¼	+2¾
	113⅜	114½	3,800	Great Northern pf	113⅜	114¾	112⅞	113⅞	+ ⅝
	35⅞	35¾	11,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	35⅞	36¼	35⅛	35¾	+ ⅝
	45	45½	800	Greene-Cananea	43	45	43	45	+2¼
	129	132	2,000	Gulf States Steel	128⅜	132	128	130	+1½
	68	70	100	Hartman Corp	70	70	70	70	...
	103½	104½	1,200	Illinois Central	102	104⅝	102	104¼	+2¼
	61⅜	62	17,300	Inspiration Copper	61⅜	62⅝	61	61⅝	+ ⅛
	13¼	13½	100	Interboro Consol	13	13	13	13	...
	64¾	65	100	Interboro. Con. pf	65	65	65	65	+ ¾
	18⅜	19	200	Int. Agricultural	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅝
	18¾	19	3	Do., odd lot	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
	116½	117	200	Int. Harvester N. J.	116	117	113	116	...
	29½	29¾	31,500	Int. Mer. Marine	30	30	28⅝	29⅝	...
	87⅜	87⅞	65,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	87	88½	85⅛	87⅞	+ ¾
	42⅝	43	6,500	Int. Nickel	42⅜	43⅜	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
	44	45	6,600	Int. Paper	44¼	45⅞	44	44	− ½
	100	102	100	Int. Paper pf.tr.rcts	102	102	102	102	...
	60	63	1,200	Jewel Tea	60	62	60	61⅛	−3⅞
	108	110	100	Jewel Tea pf	109	109	109	109	+1
	22⅞	23¼	2,100	Kansas City South	22	23¼	22	23¼	+1¼
	55⅛	56	100	Kan. City South. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
	78	78½	2,700	Kelly Spring. Tire	60½	61½	60½	61½	+1½
	45⅞	45⅞	7,400	Kennecott Copper	46¼	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	− ⅛
	84¼	84½	4,000	Lackawanna Steel	83	85⅛	83	84½	+ ⅜
	41⅞	42	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	23	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
	70¼	70¾	6,400	Lehigh Valley	69	70⅞	69⅝	70¾	+1½
	41	42	600	Long Island	40½	41	40½	41	...
	126	129	100	Manhattan El. s g	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	− ⅜
	55½	56	1,700	Maxwell Motors	56⅝	56⅝	55½	55½	−1½
	71¼	72	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	− ¾
	34½	35	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
	93½	94	25,100	Mexican Petroleum	88¼	94¾	88¼	93⅞	+5¼
	92⅛	93	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	93	92	93	+2
	41⅞	41⅝	8,800	Miami Copper	41¼	41¾	41	41⅜	− ⅛
	23	23½	500	Minn. & St. L. new	23½	23½	22¾	23	+1½
	113	115	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112	112	112	112	+2
	7½	8⅜	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	8¼	7½	8	− ⅛
	12¼	12⅜	1,100	Mo. Pacific t r	11⅝	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜	+1¼
	30½	30⅝	8,600	Mo. Pacific w i	29⅜	31	29⅜	30½	+1¼
	54	55	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	− ⅛
	117	119	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	118	118	118	118	...
	34⅜	34⅞	1,800	Nat. Enam. & St	34	34¾	33¾	34¾	+ ½
	98	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	98	98	98	98	...
	56½	57⅞	700	National Lead	56⅞	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞	+1¼
	24½	24⅝	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	24⅝	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
	147	150	100	N. Y. Air Brake	149	149	149	149	+4
	97	97⅜	7,000	N. Y. Central	95	97⅝	95	97	+1⅞
	45⅝	46	8,450	N. Y., N. H. & H	43⅞	47¼	43¼	45⅝	−2⅛
	23⅝	25¼	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	24	25½	24	24⅜	+1
	130¼	131¼	4,150	Norfolk & Western	129½	132½	129	130½	+1¼
	69½	70	400	North American	69½	69⅞	69½	69⅝	+2
	103⅜	105	2,700	Northern Pacific	103⅜	105¼	103⅜	104⅞	+1⅛
	114½	114½	3,300	Ohio Cities Gas	114½	114½	112⅜	112½	− ⅞
	51¾	51½	900	Ohio Fuel Supply	51¾	51¾	51	51	− ¼
	101	102½	200	Owens Bottle Mach	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅜
	24⅜	25	2,000	Pacific Mail	24⅜	25	23⅞	24	− ⅜
	30	30	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
	53⅝	54¼	5,275	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	54¼	53⅜	54	+ ⅜
	10	12	449	Peoria & Eastern	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
	28⅝	29	700	Père Marquette w i	28⅝	29½	28½	29	+ ¼
	38⅜	39½	3,000	Philadelphia Co	38⅜	40	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
	76	76	100	P., C., C. & St. L	76	76	76	76	+1
	47	48¼	7,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	47	48¼	47	47½	...
	117⅞	118	700	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	117⅞	118	117⅞	118	+ ¼
	98	100	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	100	100	100	...
	79	80¼	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	79	80¼	78⅞	79½	+ ⅜
	103½	104	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	−1⅜
	162	162	100	Pullman Co	162	162	162	162	+1
	52	52½	1,800	Railway Steel Sp	52	52½	51⅜	52	+ ½
	99	99	100	Railway Steel S. pf	99	99	99	99	...
	28⅝	29½	6,200	Ray Con. Copper	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅛
	96	98⅝	53,300	Reading	96	98⅝	95¾	96⅞	+1¼
	43	43	200	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	+ ⅝
	80⅝	84¼	36,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	80⅝	84¼	80½	83¼	+2¾
	104½	104½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅞	− ⅛
	63	63⅝	850	Royal Dutch t r	63	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ ⅛
	20	21	3,800	St. Louis & San F	20	21	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
	51⅞	51⅞	100	St. L. Southw. pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+3¼
	57⅜	58½	300	Saxon Motor	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅝
	15¾	16	500	Seaboard Air Line	15¾	15½	15¼	15½	+1⅜
	34	34½	400	Seab. Air Line pf	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅜
	195	195½	1,000	Sears, Roeb. & Co	196⅜	196½	195½	195½	+ ½
	28¾	28⅞	1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	28¾	29	28⅝	28⅝	...
	67½	68	4,700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	66	68½	66	68	+1⅝
	96	99	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	98	98	98	98	+4
	96⅛	96¾	9,800	Southern Pacific	94⅞	96⅝	94⅝	96¼	+1⅞
	29	29¼	23,800	Southern Railway	28	29¾	27½	29¼	+1¾
	59¼	59½	400	Southern Ry. pf	60	60	59	59¼	+ ¼
	94	100	200	Standard Milling	96	97½	96	97½	+ ¼
	104⅝	105	4,300	Studebaker Co	102⅜	105	102⅝	105	+2
	17⅛	17¼	4,600	Tenn. C. & C	17	17⅜	17	17¼	...
	229	231	1,200	Texas Co	228	231	228	228½	+ ¼
	16	17	600	Texas & Pacific	16	16¾	16	16⅝	+1¼
	39⅝	41	150	Third Avenue	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
	57½	57⅝	10,000	Tobacco Products	56⅞	58	56⅝	57⅝	+ ⅜
	101⅜	103½	100	Tob. Prod. pf. x d	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
	45⅜	46	2,000	Transue & Wms	44⅜	46	44⅜	45⅝	+1⅜
	138⅜	139¼	17,400	Union Pacific	137⅜	141	137¼	139	+1⅝
	81	82	400	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	81½	82	+1
	45⅝	46	9,300	United Alloy Steel	45	46½	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
	101⅜	102	900	United Cigar Stores	101½	102	101¼	102	+1½
	119	121½	200	Un. Cigar Stores pf	115	119	119	119	−1½
	52	52½	200	United Drug 1st pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	− ¼
	144	145	1,400	United Fruit	144¼	145¼	144	144⅝	− ⅛
	9¼	9⅝	100	United Rys. Invest	9	9	9	9	+1
	19	21	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	21	20	21	+ ⅛
	20¼	21	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
	56	60	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	+1
	126¾	126⅞	19,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	125¾	128¾	124⅝	126¾	+1
	61	62	4,400	U. S. Rubber	61⅛	62¼	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅜
	107¼	108	900	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108⅛	108¼	107⅞	108⅛	+ ⅛
	62⅞	63½	1,300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	63	63⅜	63	63½	+ ⅛
	114⅛	114⅜	313,400	U. S. Steel	113	115¼	112⅝	114⅛	+1⅝
	117⅞	118¼	500	U. S.

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PHELPS, DODGE EARN $24,030,905 IN YEAR

Net Income for 1916 Increases $13,049,393, or 118 Per Cent. Over 1915.

PROFITS EQUAL $53 A SHARE

Company Produces 152,263,729 Pounds of Copper and Refines and Sells 247,303,587 Pounds.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., the metal mining and marketing firm, earned last year a net income of $24,030,905, an increase of $13,049,393, or 118 per cent. over the preceding year. As applied to the outstanding stock, the profit was equivalent to more than $53 a share. Stockholders received $14,625,000, against $9,000,000 in 1915, and after $2,056,905 had been set aside for depreciation, the balance of $7,309,263 was added to the surplus account.

The balance sheet showed cash, as of Dec. 31, amounting to $7,746,520, almost $2,000,000 more than a year before, while metals on hand to a value of $7,993,924 were worth $3,440,000 more than the supply in 1915. The company produced 152,263,729 pounds of copper, 10,404,341 pounds of lead, 1,642,055 ounces of silver, and 28,873 ounces of gold. A heavy tonnage of ores was bought and refined and the total of copper sold from the plants was 247,303,587 pounds, at an average price of 24.48 cents a pound, delivered at New York. Less than half the copper output went to the foreign trade.

President James Douglas said in his statement to shareholders yesterday that the extraordinary demand for copper was accounted for in part by the increased manufacture of goods which formerly were turned out by the warring nations.

"Political conditions in Sonora, (Mexico,)" he stated, "while far from normal, permitted the mine there to be operated with but few interruptions and on only two occasions of short duration was it necessary for the American officials to seek refuge in the States. During their absence, as in previous years, the Mexican superintendents and foremen continued to operate the property.

"A heavy burden on production costs has been imposed through a levy of an export tax on copper and greatly increased taxes on mining claims in Mexico. These imposts have been made necessary by the almost total suspension of industrial enterprises in the republic, and the consequent reduction in revenue, and the assessment in case of the export tax, in contravention of the company's concession, is in the nature of a temporary measure and will be withdrawn when financial conditions justify."

CHEVROLET PAYS DIVIDEND.

First Payment of 3 Per Cent. Indicates Basis Will Be 12 Per Annum.

The Chevrolet Motor Company, shares of which attracted much attention a year ago by their rapid rise on the curb from 85, the offering price, to 278, yesterday declared an initial dividend of 3 per cent. payable May 1. It is understood that this rate will be paid quarterly, placing the stock on a 12 per cent. per annum basis. This is the rate paid by the General Motors Company on its increased capitalization.

The Chevrolet Company owns $45,000,000 of the $82,500,000 of General Motors Company stock, on which it is receiving $5,400,000 per annum. In addition, the Chevrolet Company is earning a large percentage on its own stock. President Durant said yesterday that production in the first three months of this year was running up rapidly despite the transportation difficulties, and that there was no sign of saturation in the market for pleasure cars.

Aetna Explosives Earn $4,321,392.

The Aetna Explosives Company reports net earnings for the nine months ended Dec. 31 of $4,321,392. The entire amount has been appropriated on account of amortization by the company and its subsidiaries. The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows capital assets of $11,543,152 after deducting the reserve for amortization of $5,144,613; current assets of $11,922,936, of which $160,007 is cash and the remainder inventory and receivables. Current liabilities amount to $6,417,031, of which bills payable account for $2,513,264 and accounts payable, $3,586,378.

Earnings of Mining Companies.

The Calumet and Arizona Mining Company reports for the year 1916 net earnings of $17.36 a share, from which dividends of $9 were paid. The net income was $11,155,005, compared with $5,455,881 in 1915. The Yukon Gold Company reported yesterday a net income of $2,101,701 for the year 1916, and a balance of $1,067,511, which is equal to 6.27 per cent. on $17,500,000 capital stock, compared with 6.19 earned on the same capitalization in 1915.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$10,966,805	$145,525,300
Ord. internal rev.	19,557,861	285,724,753
Income tax	8,008,302	30,349,451
Miscellaneous	2,778,000	47,618,568
Total receipts	$38,525,639	$512,218,079
Excess of ord. disbur. over ord. rects.	10,771,547	173,738,863
Excess of total disbur. over total rects.	18,237,854	167,185,771
Expenditures	47,097,176	685,951,042

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Mar. 17.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$6,362,000	*$12,000
Loans, disc., and inv.	405,298,000	*5,191,000
Indiv. deposits in U. S.	371,145,000	4,068,000
Due banks	148,369,000	248,000
Time deposits	33,319,000	380,000
Ex. for Clearing House	15,407,000	1,511,000
Due from banks	44,918,000	4,245,000
Cash reserve	27,122,000	301,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	30,554,000	*2,033,000
Res. with other banks	47,662,000	4,654,000
Cash excess	3,640,000	*1,054,000
Excess in New York	34,353,000	4,823,000
Total excess	40,293,000	8,760,000

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Fanning, Buck & Co. have opened a bond department under the management of Eugene Oppenheim.

The one-year notes of the Empire United Railways, Inc., of Feb. 15, 1915, have been called by the Bankers Trust Company, trustee, for payment thereon of the pro-rata amount of the net proceeds of funds remitted to the trustee by the guarantors since Dec. 12, 1916, amounting to $30.50 per $1,000.

Notice has been issued to stockholders of the American Graphophone Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing to 25,688 shares of new common stock to the extent of 50 per cent. of their present holdings. All holders of record as of March 24 will receive warrants, which will be assignable, and they must signify their acceptance of the right to purchase not later than April 4. Acceptances must be accompanied by 20 per cent. of the purchase price, the balance to be paid not later than April 16.

The Boston Stock Exchange has admitted for trading 81,744 shares of Cudahy Packing Company common and 65,505 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock.

At the annual meeting of the Otis Elevator Company Karl G. Roebling was elected a Director to succeed F. S. Roebling, deceased. Other Directors were re-elected.

The Texas Company is anticipating payment of $1,200,000 6 per cent. notes at par. These notes do not finally mature until 1921. They are the outstanding part of an authorized issue of $3,000,000, which matured annually at the rate of $300,000.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings the Barrett Company preferred stock rights and common stock rights, and Ohio Cities Gas Company rights.

The Idaho Power Company has sold to Boston and New York bankers $4,500,000 first mortgage 30-year 6 per cent. bonds, which will be offered at 93½ and interest. The company is controlled by the National Securities Corporation, organized by interests identified with the Electric Bond and Share Company.

The American Tobacco Company filed yesterday with the Secretary of State of New Jersey a notice of a decrease in the preferred stock of $25,989,400. This leaves the total preferred at $54,010,600. The common totals $100,000,000.

LONG ISLAND'S EARNINGS.

Deficit of $161,000 Is Turned Into a Profit of $241,000.

The Long Island Railroad last year carried 45,802,000 passengers and 5,134,000 tons of freight, an increase of 3,178,000 passengers and 691,000 tons. The company's net income for the year was only $241,000, equivalent to 2 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock, but that compares with a deficit of $161,000 reported at the close of 1915.

Improvements and betterments amounting to $1,870,000, which covered the extension of block signals to cover the entire railroad, elimination of grade crossings, installation of additional crossing gates and alarm bells, laying heavier rails, and purchases of new equipment. Gross earnings were $14,971,000, an increase of 10 per cent. Operating expenses also heavily increased, amounting to $9,927,000. General wage adjustments were made amounting to $300,000. The total amount paid to employes during the year was $6,708,883, which represents 44.8 per cent. of the gross revenue and 67.5 per cent. of the total expenses. President Peters says:

"It is still an imperative necessity to relieve railroads from confusing and wasteful laws, and to provide a unified and responsible regulating body, willing to permit the railroads to earn a satisfactory return on the capital invested in road and equipment, and enable them to meet the extraordinary conditions and the demands for additional service, equipment, and facilities, to keep pace with the needs of the country's traffic."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1917.	Increase.
2d week March	$788,200	$200,200
July 1-March 14	28,280,000	5,624,200

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

2d week March	2,670,000	412,000
July 1-March 14	98,954,000	13,711,000

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

2d week March	167,879	23,615
July 1-March 14	6,169,600	879,790

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

2d week March	46,963	*2,062
From July 1	2,022,477	279,300

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM—

2d week March	1,068,837	111,295

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

2d week March	729,603	116,454
Jan. 1-March 14	7,701,631	1,431,940

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—

2d week March	237,498	12,267
From July 1	8,710,653	589,312

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Lines East and West:

2d week March	1,919,968	71,988
From July 1	72,216,057	8,462,821

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
January gross.	$218,709	$178,427	$45,282
Net	38,295	32,083	6,212

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross sales	106,986,677	63,852,469	66,408,484
Other inc.	1,229,636	1,147,961	948,509
Total	108,216,313	65,000,430	67,356,993
Mfg. exp., &c.	103,537,737	60,733,653	63,325,526
Cont. resv.	500,000	650,000	500,000
Interest	880,094	780,664	862,507
Balance	3,298,482	2,827,113	2,670,960
Dividends	2,100,000	1,609,500	1,500,000
Deduct	†1,198,482	.....	.....
Surplus	.....	1,217,613	1,170,960

*Decrease. †Consists of $973,866 special payments to employes and $224,616 carried to common stock.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN UTILITIES CO. for the year ended Jan. 31: Gross income, $54,675; net, $34,929; profits on sales of securities in the year were $136,401, which, with the surplus of $36,186, Feb. 1, 1916, made gross surplus of $174,517. From this was paid $42,000 in dividends, and $32,517 added to contingent reserve, leaving surplus Feb. 1, 1917, $100,000.

EASTERN POWER & LIGHT combined earnings for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earn.	$3,969,700	$3,412,638	$557,042
Net earnings	1,722,038	1,534,541	187,497
Total income	1,743,315	1,554,619	188,696
Ded. from inc.	1,199,778	1,166,300	33,478
Net income	543,537	388,319	155,218

EASTERN POWER & LIGHT CORPORATION for the year—

Total income	472,194	320,260	151,934
Interest	187,337	157,145	30,192
Expenses	45,657	26,752	17,905
Net income	241,200	136,363	104,837
Prev. surplus	22,310	26,941	*4,681
Total surplus	265,510	163,310	100,200
Pf. dividends	190,583	141,000	19,583
Surp. Dec. 31	102,927	22,310	80,617

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

BUCYRUS COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Net earnings	$312,589	$159,760	$152,829
Dividends	80,000	.....	80,000
Surplus	232,589	159,760	72,829

BUTTERICK COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Profits	410,305	458,139	499,104
Dividends	329,562	459,416	439,416
Surplus	80,743	18,723	59,688

CALUMET & ARIZONA MINING for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	20,495,430	11,647,415	8,518,099
Other income	92,510	36,308	.....
Total	20,587,940	11,683,724	8,518,099
Op. expenses	7,071,251	4,947,675	4,231,789
Gen. expenses	80,724	35,557	48,799
Freight, &c.	1,337,074	883,422	747,877
Taxes	339,057	358,940	274,946
Balance	11,156,835	5,458,129	3,315,624
Less misc. items	*1,830	4,247	130,088
Balance	11,155,005	5,453,881	3,085,535
Dividends	5,777,296	2,006,557	1,851,009
Surplus	5,377,709	3,447,324	1,284,526

*Non-operating expenses.

J. I. CASE THRASHING MACHINE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916: Net profits, after depreciation, charges, &c., $1,647,721, a decrease of $284,104.

NORTH AMERICAN CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross income	2,304,329	1,952,503	351,826
Salaries, interest, taxes, &c.	142,411	147,727	*5,316
Net income	2,161,918	1,804,777	357,141
Dividends	1,489,665	1,189,665	.....
Surplus	672,253	615,112	357,141

*Decrease.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916; Net earnings amounting to $1,086,589, an increase of $300,920 over the preceding year.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Earnings	24,030,905	10,981,512	6,664,839
Depreciation	2,056,642	1,261,037	.....
Balance	$21,974,263	9,720,475	6,664,839
Dividends	14,625,000	9,000,000	6,300,000
Balance	7,349,263	720,475	364,839
Surplus	7,349,263	720,475	364,839

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY for the year ended

	Dec. 31, 1916.	1915.	May 31, 1914.
Net earnings	*1,580,742	211,287	121,297
Other income	30,154	107,804	70,385
Total	1,569,896	319,071	191,682
Reserves	144,000	96,000	96,000
Interest	117,255	147,472	155,500
Balance	1,308,641	75,599	†59,868
Pfd divs.	480,000	.....	500,000
Surplus	828,641	75,599	†559,868
Prev. surplus	558,805	177,417	737,285
Total surplus	1,387,446	253,016	177,417
Prev. surplus	.....	306,789	.....
P. & L. surp.	1,387,446	558,805	177,417

*Net after deducting operating expenses, taxes, &c. †Deficit.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1917-'20	4	@4½	4.50	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.30
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.70	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'21	4½	4.50	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.55	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.60	4.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.40
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.55	4.15
Michigan Central	1917-'39	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.60	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.55
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.70	4.40
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.80	4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.00	55.00	53.00	54.00
Lead	.....	9.75	.....	9.75
Spelter	11.50	.....	11.50	.....
Antimony	30.00	32.00	30.00	32.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	.....	$115.00	.....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 36⅛@37⅛c carload lots, first quarter; 34@35¼c, second quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	208	15	0	205	0	0
Tin, futures	208	10	0	204	10	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Payable.	Hold's of Record.
Bucyrus pf.	1	...	Apr. 2	Mar. 21
Elev. Auto Mach. pf	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Nat. Bank of Com.	2	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
New Idria Quicksil.	$1	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
West Koatney P. Ass.	1¼	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 23
Do. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 23

COTTON UP $4 A BALE

Upward Movement Due to the Anxiety Over Crop Start and Rumor of German Revolution.

There was a sharp advance in cotton prices yesterday, and the closing quotations showed net gains of from $3 to $4 a bale. The new crop months led the upward movement, with October contracts selling at 17.95c, or 88 points above Saturday's final figure, while May advanced to 18.52c, or 67 points net higher. The market closed steady at prices within 2 or 3 points of the best of the day.

The upward movement in cotton was ascribed to increasing anxiety over the new crop start and rumors of a revolution in Germany. At the opening fluctuations were irregular, and traders semed to feel nervous over the developments in this country's relations with Germany on account of the sinking of three American ships and the claims of Berlin as to tonnage destroyed during February. These news features however, called forth little comment, and the setback which followed an opening advance of 9 to 15 points was more generally attributed to the realizing of persons who had bought toward the end of last week in expectation that the threatened railroad strike would be averted. The improvement in the railroad situation brought in buying orders which had been held back.

Reports of delayed new crop preparations seemed to attract more attention than previously, although there was no particularly unfavorable feature in the forecasts so far as conditions for the next day or two are concerned. News from Russia was considered reassuring. Part of the buying of October was believed to be for mill interests.

Yesterday's range of prices follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Satur.
March	18.10	18.75	18.10	18.73@....	18.00
April	.....	.....	.....	18.60@....	17.95
May	17.93	18.52	17.85	18.40@18.51	17.85
June	17.95	17.96	17.95	18.43@....	17.81
July	17.86	18.41	17.85	18.39@18.41	17.72
August	17.60	17.86	17.60	18.32@18.35	17.63
Sept	17.38	17.95	17.38	18.04@....	17.25
Oct	17.20	17.95	17.15	17.93@17.96	17.12
Nov	.....	.....	.....	17.95@....	17.14
Dec	17.33	18.03	17.31	18.02@18.03	17.22
Jan	17.39	18.07	17.30	18.06@18.07	17.24

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 25 points higher at 18.45c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 18.35c; New Orleans, 17.94c; Savannah, 18.50c; Augusta, 18.88c; Memphis, 18.25c; Houston, 18.50c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton in good demand; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 9,000. Imports 8,000; American 7,000. Middling upland 12.27d. Futures opened firm, 24 joints higher. Closed steady, at a net advance of 23 to 29 points. March-April 11.81d; May-June 11.70d; July-August 11.54d; October-November 11.-03d; January-February 10.88d.

Manchester: Yarns, a fair business doing; cloths firmer.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 21,717 bales, compared with 17,068 last year. Stocks total 1,244,238. Exports for the day were 11,849 bales, making 4,221,105 so far this season.

Answer Filed in "Sisal Trust" Suit.

An answer filed yesterday to the Government's suit under the Sherman anti-trust law to dissolve an alleged monopoly in sisal, a fibre used in the manufacture of binder twine, shifts the blame for the high cost of the fibre to the International Harvester Company and the Plymouth Cordage Company. The defendants named in the suit were the Fan American Commission Corporation of this city and New Orleans, Sol Wexler and Lynn H. Dinkins, officers of the corporation, and Presidents of banks in New Orleans; the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequin, an official body of Yucatan, Mexico, where the sisal is grown in large quantities; Juan Martinez, Menallo Marin, and Nicolas Farraez.

Standard Gas Doubles Income.

The annual report of the Standard Gas and Electric Company for 1916, made public yesterday by President H. M. Byllesby, shows an increase in income and a surplus for the year more than double that of the preceding twelve months. The normal revenue, after the payment of interest, was equivalent to 7.42 per cent. for the preferred stock. With the addition of $311,837 profit from the sale of a subsidiary company's bonds owned, which were called for redemption early in the year, the net income was equal to the full 8 per cent. to which the preferred is entitled and a balance for the common of 2.6 per cent.

Distillers Securities Double Profit.

The Distillers Securities Corporation reports net earnings of $1,324,593 in the six months ended Dec. 31, against $541,775 in the corresponding period of 1916. The report issued yesterday recounted the benefits which the management believes will come from the dissolution of the Distilling Company of America, the chief subsidiary, through a reduction of taxation. At the annual meeting last October it was voted to dissolve the company, but action has been held up by suits.

J. I. Case Co. Earns $7,647,721.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, net profits of $1,647,721, after deducting depreciation charges, &c. This is a decrease of $284,104, compared with the previous year. After deducting preferred dividends of $850,500 and providing $300,000 for contingencies, the balance is equal to about 6 per cent. on the $8,300,000 common stock.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha	.05	.06	Hale & Norcross	.05	.06
Alta	.04	.05	Jacket	.02	.03
Andes	.12	.13	Kentucky	.02	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	.06	Mexican	.05	.06
Bullion	.02	.03	Ophir	.16	.17
Caledonia	.03	.04	Overman	.04	.05
Challenge Con.	.03	.04	Potosi	.02	.03
Chollar	.12	.13	Savage	.06	.07
Confidence	.10	.11	Seg. Belcher	.02	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	.02	Sierra Nevada	.11	.12
Con. Virginia	.08	.09	Union Con.	.34	.35
Exchequer	.04	.05	Utah	.02	.03
Gould & Curry	.02	.03	Mexican dollars	.50	.51

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Goldfield Con.	.59
Jim Butler	.70	Goldfield Merger	.06
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Extension	.31
Midway	.16	Kewanaa	.17
Mispah	.12	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.15	Spearhead	.08
Montana	.21	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.15	Big Four	.12
Rescue	.27	Gold Wedge	.06
Tonopah Extension	8.00	Manhattan Con.	.14
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.23
West End	.70	Union Amalg.	.19
West Tonopah	.20	White Caps	1.03½
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.13	Big Jim	1.12½
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.34
Daisy	.06	Packard	.60
Florence	.20	Rochester	.54
Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.6	6¼	Gold Sov.	4	6
Dr. J'pot.	8¼	9	Granite	.50	.60
Elkton	.10	12	Isabella	18½	20
El Paso	.20	30	McKinney	.25	.30
Fanny R.	7	8½	Portland	.177	180
Golden Cr.	.235	236½	Vindicator	.80	85¼
Gold Dol.	.23	24	U. Gold M.	19½	20

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¾
Am Oil	.28	.31	Iron Cap.	15	16
Bergole	.75	1	Iron Pf.	15	19
Bay S G.	.09	.10	Jerome V.	2	2¼
Bing M.	10¼	10¾	La Rose	.50	.60
Bost Ely	.35	.45	Majestic	.60	.62
Bost & M.	.68	.70	Mex Met.	.18	.20
Bos & Ariz	1¾	2¼	Mojave	.56	.60
Bohemia	1¾	1¾	Nev Doug.	2¼	2¾
Butte & L.	.22	.25	N L & Z.	.52	.55
Butte & D.	1	1¾	New Balt.	1¼	2¼
Cal Corb.	2½	3	N Cornelia	17¾	18¼
Calaveras	4	5	N U Bing.	.50	.75
Champ C.	.08	.09	Nixon	.70	.72
Chief Cons.	2¼	2¾	Oneco	.60	.65
Cons Ariz.	2¼	2¾	Onondaga	.60	.75
Cons Cop.	4	4½	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1¾
Cortez	.20	.35	Pion C M.	2¾	3¼
Crown Res.	.33	.36	Ray Herc.	4	4¼
E & B B.	2¾	2¾	Rilla	.03	.06
Earl Eagle	.98	.99	S W M.	2¼	2¾
Fortuna	.20	.21	S W Z.	2¾	3¼
Gold Lake	.06	.07	Truro	2¼	2¾
Homa Oil	1¾	1¾	U V Ext.	38¾	39¼
Houghton	1¾	1¾	Yukon G'd.	1¾	2¼
Humboldt	1	2¼			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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Monon Coal Co. 5s, 1955
Con.CitiesLt.,Pw.&Tr.5s,'62
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30 Broad Street
New York

To the Holders of the Following Described Bonds

Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company Six Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1918,

International Paper Company First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1918,

International Paper Company Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds (Rumford Falls Sulphite), due July 1, 1918,

International Paper Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1935.

For the purpose of carrying out the policy of the Company, to consolidate its indebtedness under one mortgage and to provide a means of financing its future capital requirements, your Directors have recommended and authorized the officers of the Company, subject to authorization of and consent to the new mortgage by stockholders, to extend to the holders of its Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund gold bonds due 1935, and to the holders of the foregoing Six Per Cent. bonds of the International Paper Company and subsidiary companies, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the new First and Refunding Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold bonds, due January 1, 1947, upon the following terms and conditions:

(a) Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company 6s, due January 1, 1918; International Paper Company First Consolidated 6s, due February 1, 1918, and International Paper Company Rumford Falls 6s, due July 1, 1918, to have the privilege of exchanging their bonds par for par for the new Five Per Cent bonds and of receiving upon such exchange a cash commission of One and one-half (1½) Per Cent. of the par amount of bonds which may be accepted for exchange and the adjustment of the difference between the amount of interest receivable upon the present bond to maturity and that to be earned by the new bond.

(b) Holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds due 1935 to have the privilege of exchanging their bonds par for par with a cash commission of One and one-half (1½) Per Cent. on par amount of bonds which may be accepted for exchange without adjustment of interest as interest date and rate will be identical.

(c) As the outstanding 6% bonds and Consolidated 5% bonds to the holders of which this offer is being made amount in the aggregate to a total of approximately $15,000,000, and the Company proposes to pay at maturity a substantial amount of said 6 per cent. bonds in cash, the Company in the event of the receipt of offers of exchange for more than $7,500,000 of the new bonds, reserves the right to pro-rate the said amount of new bonds among the bondholders so offering to exchange. The holders of the Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds, at their option, will be entitled on the date fixed for exchange, to receive for any such bonds so tendered, but not accepted, payment in cash at par and accrued interest. The holders of any of the said Six Per Cent. Bonds, at their option, will be entitled on the date fixed for exchange, to receive for any of such Six Per Cent. bonds so tendered, but not accepted in exchange, payment in cash at par and accrued interest, together with a premium at the rate of 1% per annum from the time of payment to the date of maturity of such bonds.

The holders of bonds to an amount in excess of $7,500,000 have already notified the Company of the acceptance of its offer, thus assuring the success of the bond refunding plan.

In order to allow bondholders, who have not yet tendered their bonds, to participate in the above offer, the Company has extended the time in which it will receive **tenders to and including March 23, 1917.** Forms for making tenders may be obtained at the office of the Company.

Dated, New York, March 13, 1917.

PHILIP T. DODGE, *President.*

WANTED.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars on First Mortgage on Manufacturing Plant in Ontario City of over 100,000 population. Security of over two and a half times. Property located less than half a mile from centre of city.
X 204 Times Annex.

To the Holders of the Common and Preferred Shares of Stock of the
AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY:

By action of the Board of Directors of your Company, had at a meeting held March 15th, 1917, it was determined to issue and sell at par 25,638 95/100 shares of the Common Stock of the Company heretofore authorized.

Under the direction and authority of the action of the Board as taken, there is offered to you the right to subscribe for shares of the stock so to be issued equal to Fifty (50%) per cent. of the par value of the shares now held by you.

Only stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1917, shall have the right to subscribe and this right must be acted upon promptly according to the terms prescribed by the action of the Board.

Warrants will be mailed to such stockholders at the close of business on March 24th, 1917, which will be assignable and will entitle the holders thereof to subscribe for the number of shares therein specified.

The stockholder or other holder of such warrant must signify his acceptance of the right to purchase, by writing, delivered to the Company, Woolworth Building, New York City, not later than 3 o'clock P. M., April 4th, 1917, and such acceptance must in all cases be accompanied with Twenty (20%) per cent. of the purchase price (which is the par value of the stock), either in cash, bank draft or certified check, made payable to the order of the American Graphophone Company.

The balance of the subscription price must be paid in like manner on or before 3 o'clock P. M., April 16th, 1917.

Upon the payment of the balance of purchase money and the surrender of the warrants, there will be issued certificates for the shares so purchased.

New York City, March 20, 1917.

FRANCIS S. WHITTEN, President.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
400	Am. Water Works & El.	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
300	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	85	82	84	85
600	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	36½	32	35½	36
100	Cities Service	295	292	292	295

BONDS.

$11,000	Utah Securities 6s	97	96½	96⅜	97

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	24	26
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	84
American Cities	15	35
American Cities pf.	32	83½
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50	51
Am. Light & Traction	356	358
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	111	113
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	30	39
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	71	73
Appalachian Power	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	38	42
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	101
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Central States Electric	14	16
Central States Elec. pf.	74	76
Cities Service pf.	89	89½
Colorado Power	30½	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	94	97
Duluth Edison pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	90	95
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	58	62
El Paso Electric pf.	100	113
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire D. Electric	88	92
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	14	16
Fed. L. & T. pf.	50	52½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	34¾	..
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	78
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	96
Illinois Traction	45	46
International Traction	49	51

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s. '19	98½	99½	
Am. W. W. & El. col. trust 5s	80	82	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84	
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	89½	90¾	
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27	80	83	
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	100½	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	100	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	99	100	
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	100½	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	95	
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. Co.	99	99½	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95	
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	101	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89	
Gt. West. Pow. 1925, 6%	97	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..	
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	93	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Ahmeek	102	102	102
220	Alaska Gold	8⅝	8¼	8½
1,665	Am. Zinc	37⅜	36	36⅝
71	Ariz. Com'l	14	13¾	14
120	Cal. & Ariz.	83	82½	82¾
21	C. & Hecla	565	565	565
50	Chino	60¼	60¼	60⅛
2,007	Con. Range	65¾	64	65
505	Davis-Daly	6	5⅞	5⅞
350	East Butte	14½	14½	14⅝
140	Franklin	9½	8½	8½
71	Hancock	17½	16	17½
20	Hedley	17	17	17
520	Island Creek	67¼	65	65¾
100	Isle Royale	33½	33¼	33¾
100	Kewenaw	3½	3¼	3½
55	Lake	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
80	Mass. Con.	14½	14¼	14½
90	Miami	41½	41¼	41⅜
20	Mohawk	87¾	87	87
60	New Idria	15¾	15¼	15¾
10	Niplssing	8	8	8

Railroads.

335	Boston & M.	44½	44½
132	Fitchburg pf.	75	72¾
20	Maine Cent.	100	100
25	Mass. Elec.	5	5

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. Agr. C. pf.	92	92
15	Do pf.	102½	102¼
10	Am. Sugar	111¾	111¾
20	Do pf.	119	119
100	Am. Woolen	51⅝	51⅝
181	Do pf.	97½	97¼
50	Art Metals	11	11
1,097	A. G. & W. I.	111½	109
20	Do pf.	61½	61½
10	Cuban P. C.	17½	17½
11	Edison	212	212
15	Gen. Elec.	165¼	165¼
10	Int. Port. C.	18	18
932	Mass. Gas.	96¼	94½

Bonds.

$2,000	A.-G. & W. I. 5s	81	81
2,000	A.T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¾
1,000	Con. col. 4s	91½	91½
1,000	M. G. 4½s, '31	95	95

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Alliance Ins.	21½	21½	21½
3	Am. Gas N.J.	120	120	120
5	*Elec. Stor.	63	63	63
7,145	L. Sup. Cor.	23½	22⅞	23
630	Lehigh Nav.	82¼	81¼	81⅞
80	Lehigh Val.	70	69	70
782	Penn. R. R.	54¼	53¾	54
190	Phila. Elec.	32⅞	32¾	32⅞

Bonds.

$1,000	Elec. & Peo. Tract. 4s	83	83
12,000	L. Sup. Cor. inc. 5s	55	54½

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Balt. Tube	105	105	105
30	Con. Coal	109½	109½	109½
137	Com. Powers	123½	122	122
2,000	Coaden & Co	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,167	Cos. O. & G.	14¾	14½	14½
2,160	Davis Chem.	44¾	41⅝	43½
50	Elkhorn	29½	29½	29½

Bonds.

$1,000	Ala. C. & I. 5. 1928	87	87
4,000	Balt. C. 3½s, '61	101	101
1,000	Con Coal 6s	104½	104½
4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	98¾	98¾

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator	300	299½	300
30	Am. Shipbldg	65¼	65¼	65¾
13	Am. Strawb'd	67	66	67
130	Booth Fish	70½	70	70½
23	Do. pf	80	80	80
30	City & Conn. pf.	32	31½	32
85	Chi. Pneu. Tool	69	69	69
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	19¼	19¼	19¼
367	Cudahy	119	119	119
93	Com. Edison	138	138	138
12	Deere pf	98½	98½	98½
347	Diam'd Match.	127	123	127
20	Hartman	70	70	70

Bonds.

$1,000	Armour 4½s	93¾	93¾
5,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	98¾	98½
1,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	96¾	96¾
2,000	Met. Elev. Ry. 1st 4s	68	68

PITTSBURGH.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Caney River	48	47¾	48
50	Crucible pf.	110	110	110
10	Col. Gas	43¾	43¾	43¾
500	Gold Bar	39	39	39
110	La Belle Iron	85½	86¼	85½
30	Lone Star	97	97	97
3,818	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	73	71½	71½
2,500	Mt. Shasta	72	70	71
48	Ohio F. Sup.	51¾	51¾	51¾
120	Ohio Fuel Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾
240	Okla. Nat. G.	101¼	101	101¼

Bonds.

$500	W. P. Trac. 5s	100¼	100¼	100½

Miscellaneous.

100	Pitts. Brew.	35¾	35¾	35¾
1,000	Pitts. Jer.	75	75	75
1,945	Pure Oil	23½	23	23¼
550	Pitts. O. & G.	15½	14¾	15½
25	Riv. West pf.	15	15	15
200	Ross Min.	23	23	23
300	San Toy	15	15	15
280	U. S. Glass	38	37¾	37¾
50	U. S. Steel	115	115	115
105	West. A. B.	150	140¾	150
87	Westing. El.	52¼	51½	52

Bond

$500	W. P. Trac. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100½

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Sat-urday. Ask.	Bid.
Aetna pf.	25	30	25
American Brass	223	238	223
Atlas Powder	133	150	133
Do pf.	100	102	100
Babcock & Wilcox	120	124	120
Bliss	530	550	520
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. F. & F.	175	185	175
Can. Explosives	400	500	400
Canadian Expl. pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	835	845	790
Du Pont	231	235	228
Du Pont deb.	102	104	101
Hercules Po'der	232	235	228
Do pf.	116	119	116
Inter. Arms	22	24	22
Niles-Bem't-Pond	174	178	174
Scovill Mfg	630	640	620
Winchester Arms	800	900	750

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Sat-urday. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar	113	116	113
Do pf.	99	101	99
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	165	173	165
Do pf.	105	110	107
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	210	225	214
Do pf.	99	102	99
P. R.-Am. Tob.	230	250	230
R. J. Reynolds	350	380	360
Do pf.	117	123	117
Do warrants	15	20	15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

More than 50,000 shares of United States Steel common were dealt in on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The broadness of the market in this stock was one of the features of the day. Excepting for a brief period of hesitation near the opening and a dip toward the close reflecting profit taking, it displayed strength virtually throughout the session.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalm.	28⅝	26⅝	28⅝
150	Am. B. Sug.	92¾	92¼	92¾
400	Am. Can	46¼	45⅝	47⅛
50	Am. C. & F.	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
720	Am. H. & L.	15½	14⅝	15¼
450	Am. Loco	73¼	70⅝	72½
1,090	Am. S. & R.	107¼	105⅝	107
50	Am. Sugar	111⅞	111⅝	111¾
500	Am. Woolen	51⅜	50¼	50½
3,590	Anac. Cop	86¼	84⅝	85⅝
300	A., T. & S.F.	104⅝	102⅜	104¼
1,090	Bald. Loco	56⅜	54	55¼
250	Balt. & Ohio	79⅜	78½	78⅝
100	B'klyn R. T.	67	66¾	67
50	Butte & Sup.	47	47	47
850	Cal. Petrol.	25⅛	24	25⅛
200	Can. Pacific	150	154⅜	158
9,000	Cent. Leather	96	92½	94¼
300	Ches. & Ohio	60⅝	58⅝	60¼
950	C., M. & St. P.	84½	82	84
450	Chino Copper	59⅞	58½	59¼
550	Col. F. & I.	50	47¾	50
200	Colum. Gas	43½	42⅞	43
350	Corn Prod.	24⅝	24¼	24¼
5,230	Crucible St'l	71⅝	65½	69½
500	Cuba Cane Su.	43¼	42⅜	43
300	Dist. Secur.	22¾	21⅜	22¾
1,350	Erie	28⅝	26¼	28⅝
200	Do 1st pf.	41⅜	40¼	41⅜
100	Gen. Motors	121	120⅜	120⅝
250	Gt. Nor. Ore	36¼	35¼	35⅞
550	Inspir. Cop.	62⅜	61¼	61⅝
850	Int. Mer. M.	29⅞	28⅝	29
2,980	Do pf.	88⅜	85⅝	87¾
100	Int. Nickel	43¼	43	43¼
450	Int. Paper	45¼	44⅜	44⅝
100	Kan. Cy. So.	23¼	23¼	23¼
550	Kenne. Cop.	46⅜	45¾	45⅞
150	Lack. Steel	85½	83¾	85
550	Lehigh Val.	70½	68⅞	70
500	Max. Motor	56¾	56	56¼
1,620	Mex. Petrol.	94⅜	88	94
100	Miami Cop.	41¾	41¼	41⅜
250	N. Y. Cent.	97½	95¾	95½
350	N. Y., N. H. & H	46½	44	45⅝
150	Norf. & Wes.	130	129⅝	130
20	Nor. Pacific	104	103⅜	103⅜
50	Pac. Mail	24½	24¼	24¼
180	Pennsylvania	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝
230	Pit. Coal tr.r.	48½	47⅝	47⅞
950	Ray Consol.	29⅝	29	29¼
3,210	Reading	95½	95½	95½
560	Rep. I. & S.	84¼	80¾	83
250	So. Pacific	96⅜	95	96
690	So. Railway	29⅜	27⅞	29
500	Studebaker	104¼	102⅝	104¼
250	Tenn. Copper	17⅜	17	17⅜
100	Teb. Prod.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1,480	Union Pac.	140½	137⅝	139¼
150	United Fruit	144¼	144¼	144½
1,990	U. S. Ind. A.	128⅝	124½	126⅝
350	U. S. Rub.	62⅝	61¼	61⅝
50,050	U. S. Steel	115⅝	112½	114½
1,520	Utah Copper	115	113⅜	113⅝
350	Wab. pf. A.	50	48⅝	50
500	Westing. El.	52⅜	51¾	51⅞
350	Willys-Over.	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14
400	Florence	.22	.22	.22
500	Halifax	.49	.49	.49
1,000	Isabella	.20	.20	.20
1,200	McNamara	.08½	.08⅝	.08¾
1,000	Midway	.16	.16	.16
2,200	Progress	.50	.50	.50
1,200	Res. Eula	.27	.27	.27
300	Round Mt.	.46	.46	.46
300	Ton. Ext.	3.25	3.12½	3.12½
300	Union Con.	.35	.35	.35
300	Wh. Caps	1.75	1.75	1.75

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 581,834 shares of stocks and $108,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 49,205; railroads, 940; oils, 155,689, and mining, 376,000. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explo.	4	3⅜	3⅜
100	‡ Do pf.	27	27	27
1,000	‡Aetna ctfs. of deposit	4	3½	3½
1,400	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	.52½	51½	52
300	‡Am. W. Paper	5¼	5	5¼
45	‡Carbon Steel	95	90	90
4,800	Carwen Steel	14	13½	13½
2,000	Chevrolet	145	140	141
1,600	‡Elite Pl. Sto.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,970	Em'son Phon.	13	12	12⅞
1,300	H. & B. Car	43⅜	42½	43⅛
222	Holly Sugar	43	43	43
10	Holly Sug. pf.	99	99	99
500	Intcont. Rub.	11⅜	11½	11¼
1,000	‡Joplin Ore &

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
March 12, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on April 2nd next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business March 23rd. Transfer books will be closed March 24th to 31st both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
March 12, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) and an extra dividend of eleven and one-quarter per cent. (11¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on April 2nd next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business March 23rd. Transfer books will be closed March 24th to 31st, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HUPP
MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
Preferred Dividend No. 6.

Detroit, Mich., March 19, 1917.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 7% Cumulative Preferred stock, payable April 2, 1917,. to stockholders of record March 20, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

A. von SCHLEGELL, Treasurer.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION,
New York, March 5, 1917.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.

A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1917) on the Preferred Stock, and $1.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation, has been declared payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, March 14, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Co. of New York.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
Boston, March 19, 1917.

The Directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company have declared Dividend No. 120, of $1.00 per share, payable March 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business March 24, 1917. Transfer books do not close.

W. B. BUCKMINSTER, Treasurer.

Hendee Manufacturing Company,
Springfield, Mass.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 14.

A dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, April 2, 1917, to the registered holders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1917. Checks will be mailed by the Union Trust Company of Springfield, Mass.

FRANK J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable March 31st, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 29, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, April 2nd, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1917.

Transfer Books will not be closed.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Cashier.

New York, March 19th, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 14th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1917. Checks will be mailed. H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

New York, March 15, 1917.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company, to surrender their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice, the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after April 14th, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing directions with us.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

75th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 29, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

G. P. WELLS, Treasurer.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the Common Capital Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. has been declared, payable April 1, 1917, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on March 20, 1917.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

EDWIN S. BAYER, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 6, 1917.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, April 2, 1917, to the registered holders of March 13, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on March 13, and will be reopened March 19, 1917.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend, No. 98, of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) for the quarter ending April 2, 1917, has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable April 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23rd, 1917.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, E. IRA RICHARDS, and others under the firm name of E. IRA RICHARDS & CO. having dissolved, and partnership having transacted business in the State of New York for more than three years, and the business thereof continuing to be conducted and its said firm name to be used by the undersigned, now, the said E. Ira Richards, hereby certify as follows:

I, said E. Ira Richards, am the person intending to deal under said name of E. IRA RICHARDS & CO.; my place of residence is at Number 146 Remsen Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, the City of New York, and my place of business and Post Office address is at Number 43 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

Dated March 13, 1917.

E. IRA RICHARDS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 14th day of March, 1917, before me personally came E. IRA RICHARDS, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

[L. S.] R. O'BRIEN,
Notary Public, New York County No. 85.
New York Register No. 7078.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the KNICKERBOCKER BAG COMPANY, INC., will be held on the 6th day of April, 1917, at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 7-9 Front Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from $10,000, consisting of 200 shares of the par value of $50 each, to $100,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of the par value of $50 each.

This meeting will be held in pursuance of a resolution duly passed at a Board of Directors' meeting of this Company, held on March 15th, 1917.

Dated Manhattan Borough, New York City, March 15th, 1917.

LOUIS PROSNITZ, Vice President.
DAVID H. PROSNITZ, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing coal, forage and straw and gasoline (three months' and a year's supply) and wood, mineral oil, beef and mutton, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1917, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 18, 1917. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 12 noon, April 16, 1917, for furnishing forage, straw, mineral oil, gasoline, anthracite, gas and smithing coal, charcoal, required at this Post during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917. For information address Quartermaster.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Ellery C. Stowell, James B. Sheehan, and J. J. Lesser of New York City were admitted to practice.

202—Utah Power and Light Co., appellant, v. United States; 203—United States, appellant, v. Utah Power and Light Co.; 204—The Beaver River Power Co., appellant, v. United States; 205—United States, appellant, v. Beaver River Power Co.; 206—L. L. Nunn and the Beaver River Power Co., appellants, v. United States; and 207—United states, appellant, v. L. L. Nunn and Beaver River Power Co.—Decrees affirmed, save as they deny the right of the United States to compensation for the past occupancy and use of its reserved lands without its permission, and, in that respect, decrees reversed, and causes remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

797—F. M. Wilson, U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, appellant, v. A. New and H. C. Ferris, as receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Co.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

226—F. M. Zavaglia, plaintiff, v. E. Notarbartolo.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

363—E. Huertas et al., appellants, v. J. V. Montes, as Warden of the district jail of Humacao.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

596—E. Kilayco, plaintiff, v. United States. —Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

652—F. W. Tillinghast, L. L. Barber, and Ida A. Fenner, appellants, v. J. J. Richards, Marshal, United States District for District of Rhode Island.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

712—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association.—The application for an order staying the giving effect to the judgment is granted, and a supersedeas is therefore allowed upon the furnishing within fifteen days of a bond in the penal sum of $30,000, conditioned according to law, to be approved by the Clerk of the court; and until the furnishing of the bond in order to stay all proceedings, including the orders of the commission taken to give effect to the judgment or that of the trial court which that judgment dealt with, a restraining order to that effect is granted.

Original motion in the matter of E. F. Hathaway and C. Lea, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus denied.

335—The Houston Oil Co. of Texas et al., petitioners, v. C. G. Goodrich et al.—Motion for a rule to show cause on respondents why they should not be punished for contempt, denied.

938—J. W. Hamer et al., appellants, v. New York Railways Co. et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

497—Hendersonville Light & Power Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Blue Ridge Interurban Railway Co.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

840—L. & N. Railroad Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. O. Y. Layton.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

880—The Toledo Newspaper Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. United States.—Further consideration of petition for writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing on the merits.

895—Illinois Central Railroad Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. L. A. Anderson.—Further consideration of the petition for writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing on the merits.

938—B. & O. Railroad Co. et al., petitioners, v. J. G. Leach.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of State of Kentucky granted.

950—Interstate Brewing Co., Inc., petitioner, v. Standard Brewery Co. of Baltimore City.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit granted.

964—E. J. Lynch, Collector, petitioner, v. H. Turrish.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit granted.

965—Same v. H. C. Hornby.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit granted.

938—A. A. Bonvillain, petitioner, v. H. B. Howell, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit granted.

974—W. T. Hendrickson, Judge, petitioner, v. Jas. Apperson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

975—Same v. E. Creager.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

976—Same v. H. S. Gardner.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

977—Same v. M. E. Hocker.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

978—Seaboard Sterling Land and Investment Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

922—H. Van Thyn et al., petitioners, v. R. Wolf, receiver.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

932—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., petitioner, v. E. H. Obme et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

933—Mergenthaler Linotype Co., petitioner, v. International Typesetting Machine Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

934—Same v. Intertype Corporation.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

936—The National City Bank of Chicago, petitioner, v. Kalamazoo City Savings Bank.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

939—M. E. Sims et al., petitioners, v. W. H. Stark et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

940—P. A. Ewert, petitioner, v. G. W. Beck. —Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

956—Chicago Great Western Railroad Co., petitioner, v. J. Manning.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota denied.

962—Lee Line Steamers, petitioner, v. Atlas Transportation Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

936—Glasgow Navigation Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. Munson Steamship Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

951—W. S. Pendleton, petitioner, v. American Warehouse and Trading Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

967—Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Co., petitioner, v. D. Lowenthal.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

971. Red Jacket, Jr., Coal Co. et al., petitioners, v. United Thacker Coal Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

972—American Bank Note Co., petitioner, v. Blue Ridge Electric Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

885. J. A. Gardner, petitioner, v. the W. U. Telegraph Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

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956—Chicago Great Western Railroad Co., petitioner, v. J. Manning.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota denied.

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972—American Bank Note Co., petitioner, v. Blue Ridge Electric Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

885. J. A. Gardner, petitioner, v. the W. U. Telegraph Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Small‹Housman.
Twiggar‹Ossining
Print & Pub Co.
Adams‹Healy.
Longworth‹Saint River National Bank.
Wilcox‹Erie R R Co.
Smith‹First Nat Bank of Albany.
Norton,admx‹Erie RR
Salomon et al‹Kahlen.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Radt‹Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Sinsheimer‹Underpinning & F Co.
Kobre Assets Corp‹Baker.
Higgins‹Carter's Ink.
Prudential Ins Co‹Nat Bank of Republic
E Fairfax Rty Co‹Gorham Mfg Co.
Murphy‹Mackey.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Peash‹Schwartz.
Rosenbaum Coal Co.
Tamasovitz‹Price Pancoast Coal Co.
Savitski‹same.
Rogers‹same.
Peash‹same.
Kaezmar‹same.
Chorba‹same.
Bartel‹same.
Shikes‹Melville.
H Hudson Co‹Blackstone Mfg Co.
Skibelski‹Schorr.
Cross‹Kilborn.
Adams‹Boeckman.
Newfield‹Schleisser(2)
Bessner‹Dougherty.
Makson‹Pszecocke.
Sciurba‹Weinstein.
Hienlotter‹Hensenlotter.
Von Mach‹Macmillan Co.
Ike Brand‹Rodriquez.
Flack‹Flack.
Sefaro‹Simmons.
Miller‹Blumenfeld.
Marchi‹Nat'l Wash Laundry Co.
Linsky‹Schlein.
Imbroscia‹Simonds.
Marchi‹Nat'l Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Tummillo‹Hencken & W. Co.
Pawtoski‹NY, Ont & West Ry.
Van Patten‹Van Patten.
Re Miller‹Kremer.
Stimson‹Robinson.
Harper‹Cochran.
Rubin‹Kaufman.
Jarboe‹Coleman.
Green‹Green.
Adamson‹Miller.
Weil‹Ravitch.
Peabody‹Peabody.
McKee‹Bingham.
Selomick‹Lipsey.
Montgomery Cooperage Co‹Wasserman.
Alexander‹Travis.
Bloom‹Bush Term Co.
Glickstein‹Glickstein.
Castelli‹Delmonicos.
Bernstein‹Krohnberg.
Folmian‹Am Museum of Safety.
Ferro‹Hayward.
H. B. Marinelli, Ltd‹Ct.
Balteransky‹Baron.
Cole‹Fifth Av Coach.
Hawes‹Simon.
Guaranty Trust Co‹2d Av RR Co.
Hamilton H. Salmon & Co‹Blackstone Mfg Co.
Re Britenstool.
Rosner‹Maxwell Motor Sales Co.
Rosen‹Feinson.
Herman & Herman‹U S Mfg Expert Co.
Times Sq Auto Co‹Motor Car Equip Co.
Klernan‹Brehme.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

U S Print & Lith Co‹Powers (2)
Re East 180th St.
Mortimer‹Bristol (2.)
Re Mandl (173 East 84th St) (2.)
Re Randl.
Ingle‹Dispatch Press, Inc.
Buckley‹Beaver.
Seagrist House-wrecking‹Seagrist.
Parell‹De Langley.
Hamilton‹Goodwin.
Danko‹Danko.
Sortore‹Santore.
Gruber‹Gruber.

Preferred causes:

City R E‹Hoytreis Const. Co.
Kempner‹Campbell.
Campbell‹Kempner.

General calendar:

Levine‹Holbrook, C&R
Dickey‹Metro Picture.
Borack‹Borack.
Morss‹Allin.
Walsh‹Walsh.
Comerma Co‹Comerma
Scheuer & Co, Inc‹Horowitz.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II. — Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kirschenbaum‹Swoboda.
Howard‹Am Nav Co.
Jacobs‹Del Genovese.
Kouri‹Bannerman.
Stand Hardwood Lumber Co‹Elgar.
Nole‹Abate.
Edw Maurer Co‹Keystone T & R Co.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Appleton‹Int. Trans. Haberman‹Asch.
Kleinman‹Reynolds.
Reimo‹Minsky.
Falletta‹60 Wall St.
Lown‹Stand Gas Co of the CNY.
Wallace‹CNY
Fay‹Press Pub Co.
J J Donnelly‹Simberg
E Donnelly‹same.
Gerry‹Housman.
Opitz‹Tietje.
Gannon‹Holland.
Claccio‹Well. (2.)
Singer‹Banwer.
Re Int R T‹Chadwick.
Met Life Ins Co‹59th St R E Co.
Met Sav Bank‹Burke.
Goldstein‹Wallack.
People, &c‹Sofield.
Reisenweber, Inc‹Zinwell Co.
Giacomino‹Giacomino.
Pilgrim‹Ensign Rty.
Carpenter‹Carpenter.
Appleton‹Appleton.
Dale‹Dale.
Re Hafrin.
Gans‹Gans.
Boyle‹Beeler.
Wahraftig‹New Grisaha Waist House Co.
Maas‹W. Hughes & Co, Inc.
Wolff‹Holmes.
Fermanski‹Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Polastrino‹Olin Stephens, Inc. (2.)
Krauss‹Krauss.
Lo Pinto‹Lo Pinto.
Hatton‹Cook.
Gerrity‹Rickerson.
Lafayette Baths & Hotel‹Woods.
Montagulno‹Societa Romana, &c.
Archambault‹Taylor.
Empolenski‹First Nat'l Bank.
Nugent‹Kessler.
P C Tiling & Cont Co ‹Leslie.
Boyle‹Bush.
Neudorf‹Furgatch.
Newman‹Harroun Motors Co.
Re Elroy‹Gerlich.
Bagger‹same.
Eckel‹Hart.
Tilton‹Brown.
Keith‹Sussman.
St Winock‹Butler.
Barber‹Motion Pictures Patents Co.
Lushelm, Bauman & Co‹Blue Ridge Furniture Co.
First Nat Bank of Mission‹Cochran.
Cassata‹Convent C't.
Beardsley‹Am Bond'g
Re A Pardi Tile Co‹Goldstein.
Onlo‹Boarding Livery and Exch'ge Stable.
Marks‹Mills.
Hurry‹Smith.
Schoemann‹Schoemann.
O'Mara‹Ajax Truck.
Hagen‹Hagen.
Heybeck‹Bankers Nat'l Realty Co.
Millinery Exch‹Villeneuve & Loeb, Inc.

PART II.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Selwyn-Brown‹Superno Co, Inc.
Zwieback‹Zwieback.
Her‹Kaye Rity Co.
Wiesen‹Wiesen.
Buhl‹Cowan.

For trial at 2 P. M.:

Barberry‹Cohen.
Raftery‹World Film.
Galiana‹Galiana.
N Y Rys‹McAteer.
Anson‹Anson.
Warner‹Mendelson.
Kaufmann‹Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Brody‹Freeman.
Nat Exca'nation, &c, Co‹Wm L Crow Const Co.
Burns‹Reilly.
Dayton‹Jones.
Flury‹Flury.
Tompkins‹Weiderslh.
Manus‹Manus.
Kaufman‹Schwartz.
Keighran‹Keighran.
Bloom‹Bronner.
Blank‹Finkelstein.
Bleiman‹Libman Rty.
Cauldwell-Wingate Co‹1,067 5th Av Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II. — Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kirschenbaum‹Swoboda.
Howard‹Am Nav Co.
Jacobs‹Del Genovese.
Kouri‹Bannerman.
Stand Hardwood Lumber Co‹Elgar.
Nole‹Abate.
Edw Maurer Co‹Keystone T & R Co.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Appleton‹Int. Trans.
Haberman‹Asch.
Kleinman‹Reynolds.
Reimo‹Minsky.
Falletta‹60 Wall St.
Lown‹Stand Gas Co of the CNY.
Wallace‹CNY
Fay‹Press Pub Co.
J J Donnelly‹Simberg
E Donnelly‹same.
Gerry‹Housman.
Opitz‹Tietje.
Gannon‹Holland.
McGregor‹Assets Realty Co.
Rockwood‹Palmer.
Comm'l Trust Co‹Lenox Film Corp.
Barnard‹Ry‹Bradley.
Kuritsky‹Taylor.
Pagliuca‹Italian Barbers' Ben Socy.
Case on.

PART IV.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Kortar‹Lehigh V RR
Horan‹Commercial Advertiser Assn.
Hanck‹Erie RR.
Rubel‹C RR of N J.
Campion‹Taylor.
Jackson‹Am Silk Label Mfg Co.
Tommer‹Int R T (2.)
Gangi‹Fradus (2.)
Coleon‹G T A.
Michaleson‹Jobson-Gifford Co.
Moolten‹L I RR.
Fabian‹Finger.
Whaley‹Kingsbridge Con Co.
Cancillar‹Roth.
Nassama‹Klingenstein.
Jacobs‹Conboy.
Herman‹Silfka.
Kawsbow‹Gottlieb.
Stanek‹L Val Coal Co.
Ryan‹CNY.
Hamill‹Johnson.
Naylor‹same.
Doyle‹Belt L Ry, (2.)
Paskal‹same.
Luccio‹Degnon Con.
Senatore‹Asphalt Co.
Plate‹Axtell.
Mintz‹Ament.
Caluss‹Mitchell.
Bleichrode‹Kohn.
Gabriel‹Wells & Newton Co.
Grad‹Leebolt & Co.
Bernstein‹Hirsch.
Pinero‹Board of Educat.
Buellesbach‹CNY, &c.
Wolf‹Linch.
Walsh‹Beaver.
Platt‹Int R T.
Arthur‹Fox Film.
Gracia‹J Chris G Huppel Brew Co.
Spencer‹Carlson.
C T D Blade‹Packard.
Lyric Renting Co.
C B Slade‹same.
Donato‹Cross.
Spiegelman‹NY Con RR
Gabriel‹Adams Wet Wash Laundry, Inc
Rogan‹Stilwell.
Sevin‹Cohen.
Gastworth‹Kindel Bed
Lajara‹A Sahdala & Son Corp.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Burns‹Proctor's 58th St Theatre.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Simon‹Emergency Rty Co.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Tannenbaum‹Int R T.

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Kerman‹Int R T.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Lofetere‹Fry.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready to be sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inq—Shrage‹Shrage.
Eupeka Imp Tool Co‹Topping Bros.
Lorditz‹Golde & Cohen.
Bascom, Inc‹Regan.
Burkan‹Kaltman.
Smith‹Osler.
Sid Oleon Int Prod‹Lubin Mfg.
Smith‹Gotham N Bk.
Hadba‹B & O Con Co.
Clarke‹Prouty.
Minassian‹Babayan.
Hunt‹C Frohman, Inc.
Miller‹Cohen.
Kallman‹Sarasohn.
Dorsey‹Houlder, Weir & Boyd.
Kirwan‹Windolph.
CNY‹Foundation Co.
People‹Harris.
Betts‹Prov Loan Soc.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Ann Murray.
Paul Armstrong.
Abraham & Finkel.
Dennia Lahane.
Emalina Green.
Neustadt, infants.
Solomon Cohen.
Charles Rosenberg (2)
Mike S Vickery.
Charlotte Y Ackerman.
Herman M Monsanto.
Emily Thomas.
Carmelo Peunisi.
Simon Kron, &c.
Robert McInerney.
Elizabeth Lynch.
Johanna E Mokrye-Joki, &c.
Walter Grisson.
Richard Kern.
Maurice Beckers.
Saverio Cores, &c.
Hans Glonne.
Carl Graf.
Ellen Meyerle.
Herman Meyer.
John Slivia.
Henry Stephens.
Clara Boetge.
Tony Alvis.
Solomon Nelson.
Charles Roth-weiler.
Giuseppe Picditto.
Elise Hinners.
John C R Eckerson.
Albert C Eberhagen.
William M St. John.
Sarah H Witham.
George W Van Allen.
Luigi D'Angelo.
James Scanlon.
Hellmuth Kranich.
Biagio Mele.
Peter Stribhel.
Mary McIntosh.
Samuel Schwartz.
Henry Clay Glover.
William Lawson.
James Everard.
John B Hagenbuchle.
Louis Marus.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of:

Minnie Roche.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rosenblatt‹Pilsahnick.
Black‹Pelli.
Miller‹Marlow.
Korn‹Cohen.
Gainsburg‹Gunner.
Farbwercke-Haechst Co‹Misch.
Held‹Hammfil.
Kirsch‹Kilot.
Strauss‹Jacobs.
Manheimer‹Scola.
Scalia‹Scalia. (2.)
Schorsch‹Hartford City Coal Co.
Mut-Alliance Trust Co‹Pancorvo.
Drew‹Newcomb.
Siegelbaum‹Etra.
Memerfosky‹Bulova.
Hochberg‹Singer.
Ginsberg‹Rubinger.
Lodico‹Bruckner.
Koshitz‹Turkel.
Gunsberg‹Rubingur.
Bolsochelo‹Purcell & Gilfether.
Erickson‹Suter.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Blanche‹Tenney.
Bernstein‹Epstein.
Koscor‹Samuels.
Schmidt‹Dunn.
Cohen‹Borg.
Mesnick‹Spiegelman.
Barton‹Stetson.
Abelow‹Bradley Cont.
Greenwald‹N Y C & H R R.
Deery‹R. Tuck & Sons.
Goldstein‹Shortland.
Gobus‹Int R T Co.
Davino‹Geammancheri.
Braverman‹H. Koppel & Co.
Ripps‹Ahrend.
Zuckerman‹Korn.
Plesner‹Hellinger.
Kerr‹McGill.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Katz‹Block.
Nash‹I R T Co.
Klarfeld‹N Y Rys.
Bass‹same.
Welkes‹same.
Same‹Cohen.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part III., for trial.

Pneumatic Placing Co‹Litchfield Const.
Finkelstein‹Marks.
Same‹Lipkin.
Same‹Klein.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Rieger‹Connor & Bros.
Dear‹Litchenstein.
Fabricius‹Am Trans.
Barish‹K Sevit & Co.
Pure Oil Co‹Korn.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Taylor‹Town of Sanbornton—George H. Engelhard.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Racopoulos‹Booras—John Blake. Re Spatz (Ostroff) Nicholas F. Walsh.

BRONX

GLASS SITUATION ACUTE.

Shortage of Fuel May Cause Complete Shutdown of Industry.

Glass manufacturers face a forced shutdown of practically all plants in this country on May 20, says the "Dow Daily Building Reports." At present there is not a two weeks' supply on hand in the country should the mills have to stop work now. Working to capacity between now and May 20, the best the mills can hope to do is to supply the country's jobbers with about sixty days' reserve. Shortage of fuel has caused a loss of more than 1,000,000 boxes of this commodity in the last ten months, equal to a 10 per cent. reduction in production. The jobbers through which dealers get their supplies are without complete stocks.

Glass has not advanced in proportion to other building commodities, but it is very likely to go much beyond present figures, especially if war is declared. Soda ash manufacturers have been advised that the Government will require 50 per cent. of their capacity if war comes. Caustic soda is a chief component of glass, and is made out of soda ash.

There is great difficulty experienced by glass manufacturers to obtain caustic soda now, so that manufacturers when asked what effect such a contingency would have upon future glass prices said there was only one answer.

Manufacturers and distributors, however, in making quotations on Saturday, warned prospective builders of possible price changes. These price changes, if they occur, will not be based so much upon demand as upon the inability to get raw materials at manufacturing plants. Some changes took place Saturday, and were effective yesterday.

Hollow terra cotta fireproofing block is now quoted per 1,000 instead of by single blocks, free on board, factory, Perth Amboy. The following prices represent a 6 per cent. advance over quotations prevailing a week ago, and even these figures are subject to possible change next week:

4-inch block is now quoted at...	$87.50		
6-inch block is now quoted at...	122.50		
8-inch block is now quoted at...	148.75		
10-inch block is now quoted at...	175.00		
12-inch block is now quoted at...	218.75		

Interior is quoted at:

3-inch.....	$66.00	6-inch.....	$99.00
4-inch.....	74.25	8-inch.....	132.00

Blue annealed sheets advanced 25 cents on the black and the galvanized. Refined iron bars went up 15 cents. Wire lath, No. 2 V rib, painted, is nominally quoted today at 20 cents, both for wood and iron construction. Eastern hydrated finishing lime is now quoted at $13.93. The new prices on wire mesh concrete reinforcement are reported to be holding firm and stiff. Steel beams are without change. Tin plate is again up 50 cents a box.

A general 10 per cent. advance in the price of white vitrified sanitary tile became effective last week. Common Hudson brick is quoted firm at $10 per 1,000. Second-hand brick is inclined to be a little bit weaker at $10.50 and $11, although the demand is such as to keep the market fairly steady. Eleven new brick barges came in last week, making the total quantity of brick in the wholesale market today 4,400,000.

The future of brick prices here is wholly in the hands of up-river manufacturers.

Practically all the boats are unloaded and are ready to return to the brick trade. They have been under heavy railroad requisition for two years, but the roads are building storage sheds now in which to put held-up freight. They are cheaper than the $12 to $15 a day barges. These barges are all hungry for charter. The New York Spring market is looming large for construction, but there is barely restricted supply for a season opening as early as the present one.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

There were no plans for new buildings filed in Manhattan or the Bronx yesterday. The following plans for alterations estimated to cost over $5,000 were filed:

57th St, 480 East, one-story and a five-story stable; Burns Bros. Ice Corp., 103 Park Av. owner; Franklin Engineering Co., 346 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

48th St, 218 West, to a three-story store and dwelling; M. J. Andrews, 790 Riverside Drive, owner; B. H. and C. N. Whinston, 148th St and 3d Av. architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

for the season of 1917 at the Degnon Terminal

One Million Sq. Ft. of Floor Space

in modern, fireproof, sprinklered buildings

FOR SALE OR RENT

Where already are located Loose-Wiles "Sunshine" Biscuit Co., American Ever-Ready Works of National Carbon Co., Brett Lithographing Co., Studebaker Co., Marcus Ward Co., Kindel Bed Co., Defender Mfg. Co., Rome Metallic Bedstead Co., Paul Wissmach Glass Co., and others.

For Illustrated Booklet Call or Write Queens Subway Building, Long Island City.

(Take Queensboro Subway to Hunterspoint Ave. Station.)

Phone Hunterspoint 4500.

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the Matter of the Application of THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple, absolute free from liens and incumbrances and free from interference and right of interference in and to certain premises situated on PARK AVENUE, FORTY-FIRST and FORTY-SECOND STREETS, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a rapid transit railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Phoenix Ingraham, Charles T. Terry and John B. Coleman, Commissioners of Appraisal duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 2nd day of January, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of January, 1917.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York in the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York on the 29th day of March, 1917, at the opening of court on that day and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1917.

HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Claimants, Samuel T. Shaw and Julia E. Ford, Office and Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, March 10, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 26, 1917, for installing steam heating systems in the Johnson School, at Lamont and Hiatt Streets, North West. Also at No. 6 Precinct Police Station, on New Jersey Avenue, between D and E Streets, North West, and at Engine Houses Nos. 6, 7 and 26, located respectively on Massachusetts Avenue, between 4th and 5th Streets, North West; on R Street, between 9th and 10th Streets, North West, and at Langdon, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, plans and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of plans and specifications.—Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, G. W. Kuts, Commissioners, D. C.

CALIFORNIA STYLE ALL-YEAR HOME.

Rare Value, $8,500, Easy Terms.

Grounds 100 by 188 Ft. Fine Old Trees.

Easy Commutation Ex. Service.

Charming House of 10 rooms and three baths—everything modern. Large living room with open fireplace. Electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, paneled walls, all built-in conveniences. Restricted neighborhood, cultured, congenial people; superb views; all water sports, boating, &c.; golf, country club, schools, churches near by. High in mountains, where epidemics are unknown. Write, call or telephone floor plan to

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521—Cort.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. 'Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000 CASH

OWNER WILL SELL IN NEW YORK CITY, NEAR SUBWAY, MAGNIFICENT EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT; PLOT 50X117; ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; HOUSE DECORATED; PRIVATE BATHING BEACH; PRICE $8,000; PAYABLE AS RENT.

OWNER,

Box 220 Times Downtown.

OUR INSTRUCTIONS

Are to sell immediately. A modern three-story dwelling near Central Park West, two baths, electric light and hot-water heat. Ready for immediate occupancy.

Asking $17,000.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

162 WEST 72ND STREET.

OWNERS.

We have the best properties in this City for sale and exchange. If your real estate is unsatisfactory, we can trade it for paying investments in the most prominent locations.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, 115 BROADWAY.

GARAGE SITE

We offer Corner Plot, 100x100, in thickly populated Prospect Park and Flatbush section; will sell plot or build to sell or rent. LEVY BROTHERS, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL

A beautiful estate; up-to-date 12-room house, 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St. Rent $2,500. Will be protected.

S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING.

COLONIAL "LAMMIE" BRICK, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, 1 WITH SHOWER; 5 BEDROOMS, WITH LARGE CLOSETS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS; OPEN FIREPLACES IN LIVING ROOM, ADJOINING MAGNIFICENT DINING ROOM; ALSO TILED KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATER; STEAM HEAT; 3 MINUTES TO BRIGHTON SUBWAY AND PROSPECT PARK. SEE THIS TO APPRECIATE, AND MAKE OFFER TO

WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 685 FLATBUSH AV.

BARGAINS!

Beautiful new 1-family homes of 6 to 10 rooms. Apartment house conveniences plus Sun Parlor, Porch, Lawn, and Garden. Some with garages. Little cash, easy terms. Booklet "A" on request. See them.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,

22d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway. N. Y. Office, 217 Broadway. Telephone Cort. 7440.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO GET AN OFFER ON HANDSOME DUPLEX HOUSE NEAR DUAL SUBWAY STATION AND PROSPECT PARK; TWO RECENTLY SOLD FOR $18,000 EACH; $3,000 CASH REQUIRED, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,

685 FLATBUSH AV.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

4-ROOM COTTAGE, $1,650,

complete with large plot, fruit trees, berries and vegetable patch, grape arbor, chicken run, &c.; near trolley and bay; $100 down and $12 monthly to quick, reliable party. Welch, 270 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

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PRICE LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST Modern dwelling; all conveniences; 6 family bedrooms, 5 baths; garage, other buildings; shade, fruit trees; near country club; 35 minutes out; might rent furnished.

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Country Homes, Farms, Estates

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at prices below their cost and present worth.

FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 151f.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

For sale, splendid 8-room Colonial house; all modern improvements, including gas; plot 75 ft. x 112; high elevation; price $8,500; terms reasonable.

L. H. TASKER, 154 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, &c.; excellent soil, high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work, banks, stores, schools; hour out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful bargain and chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

CHEAP BUSINESS CORNER

Best corner in Flushing for business or apartment house. Sanford Ave. and 32nd St.; sewer and all city improvements; large 10-room house on plot 50x105; terms. T. E. Gressler, 1 Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

HUNTINGTON LOTS, $15

Easy terms; near depot and trolley. Barshad, Box 273 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5 DOWN $2 Monthly

$30 FOR FULL SIZE LOTS AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.

Beautiful level ground, best soil for cultivation or small chicken farming, good location, near trolley to station and harbor. Ideal for small home or investment. Town of 10,000; title guaranteed. Call or write for free R. R. tickets to visit. B. Estate, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Great Neck

A particularly desirable home of Italian architecture, with all modern improvements and beautiful grounds, can be purchased for $16,000 on easy payments; permanent shore front privileges. Particulars upon request.

Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

Greatest Bargain Offered This Season

Gentleman's farm and country home, located on north shore of Long Island, in favored Dix Hills section; 130 acres, 75 under high state of cultivation, balance woodland; topography rolling, sloping to the south; well appointed main house with every latest improvement, large rooms, open fireplaces; model farm buildings, tenant house, combination stable and garage; modern poultry houses, kennels, piggery, corn crib, all perfect condition; excellent water supply. One hour by motor from New York; big speculative value; entire property having 2-3 mile frontage on Jericho Turnpike; offered for sale acreage value; worthy your immediate consideration; photo and particulars.

Daniel Gerard, 1270 B'way (33d St.), N. Y.

Speculator's Opportunity

125 choice lots, 4th Ward, Borough Queens, New York City; streets cut, graded, cement sidewalks, trees planted, water, electric lights; 7 minutes to two stations and trolley; 24 minutes Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan; or Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; biggest bargain in the market; terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS, Woolworth Building. New York.

Acreage With Water Views

Hour from N. Y., near harbor, on stone road; 40 acres of high land with wonderful water views; 20 acres cleared, balance in heavy timber, cedars and mountain laurel; POND AND STREAM; a property of rare natural beauty, ideal for country estate; price $475 per acre, worth double; offers extraordinary investment possibilities.

THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

FOR SALE!

AT ELMHURST, L. I.

New 2½-story house; all modern improvements; garage; within half block of two car lines and two blocks from Long Island R. R.; 5c fare to 59th St. This is on the line of the new dual subway system. C. J. Mather, Room 505 105 W. 40th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $300,

Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB.

Can Pay $50 a Month (All Carrying Charges Included)

You can own this attractive Craftsman house; 7 living rooms, tile bath, big open fireplace in living room, modern gas range, steam heat; plot shaded by big trees, on beautiful residential street; near Club House and Golf Course. Write for particulars. CONOVER, P. O. Box 1067, N. Y. City.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

G. A. ROFF

ROOM 516—1,328 BROADWAY.

ATTRACTIVE HOME

Owing to removal to California, must sell handsome 10-room house, 2 baths; beautifully finished and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, etc. Terms to suit. Full particulars.

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An unusual chance to build your own house from your plans and to your liking; I will sell you the ground and I will build your house, or you can do it yourself; no obligation to use my plans or my builder; for house and lot costing $7,000 you pay $1,000 and I furnish the balance, you paying me monthly in lieu of rent after house is finished; location Cranford, most beautiful suburban spot in New Jersey, 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; all city conveniences; no agents. Address Executor, Room 1,822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City.

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A 16-room house, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric light, sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate; others not wanted. Address GURNEY, 7 Pine St., New York City.

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Exceptional home at a very exceptionally low price. Plot 100 ft. square, large garage, beautiful location, every improvement, screens, storm sash, shades. 30 minutes to New York, trolley or train. Permanent mortgage. Small cash payment, balance like rent. T. E. Fielder, 405 West 157th St., New York City.

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Year Round, Furnished Homes for the Summer, $650 Up. Steam Heat

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In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.

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Size 100 x 75.

Excellent Light.

100 feet of windows on Lafayette Street.

Suitable for any kind of manufacturing.

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Near 45th St.

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Opposite Pensylvania Station

Entrance. Light lofts, all improvements; best spot for advertising; reasonable rent. Apply Dr. Ward, on premises, or Borough Realty Co., 99 Nassau St. Commission to brokers.

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Between Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges, a few cross blocks to Jay Street Terminal. Impossible to duplicate this offering at the price we can deliver. John F. James & Sons, Inc., 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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near Astor place, 4th and 5th (top) lofts; heat, freight and passenger elevators; fireproof building; immediate possession.

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To rent front portion, about 1,800 square feet on the eleventh floor, suitable for architect, or light business, requiring good light. F. E. Barnes, Agent, on premises.

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Large and small offices and showrooms; unexcelled service, fireproof building; reasonable rents.

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Front Office, North Light—$65

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Attention Manufacturers

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Corner of 148th Street.

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6 Rooms, 2 baths.....$1000

8 Rooms (corner).....$1400

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Near park; close to transit; six and seven rooms; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

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$32 to $45 per Month

4 and 5 Rooms & Bath

Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playgrounds, etc.

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Renting Office, Jackson Ave., cor. 25th St.

Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station to Queensboro Bridge Plaza. Take Flushing or College Point car at Plaza to Jackson Ave. and 25th St.

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8 room corner, best apartment on Washington Heights, $1,500.

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Most desirable north light Studio Apartment. ROOMS AND BATH, $2,750. Immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

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ROOMS. Every improvement. 1 block from 215th St. Broadway Subway. REASONABLE RENTALS. AGENT ON PREMISES.

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199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

5-6 Rooms, $35-$43

Class of tenants restricted.

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For Sale—Small 5-story dwelling above 80th St.; small amount of cash required; possession at once.

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Lessees—Enormous, steadily increasing income; owner retiring, will lease very large, magnificent property; choicest location; wonderful profits for lessees. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

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BEAUTIFUL large house with every improvement, in most desirable section of Flatbush; ground dimensions 75x285; garage in rear of property, suitable for four cars and chauffeur's quarters. Write H. Meister, 101 Linden Av., Flatbush.

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Brick house, 2-story and store; good condition. See or write J. A. Boccia, attorney, 132 Nassau St.

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Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath, fully improved; will decorate to suit; gas, electric light, water, full size cellar, heat, &c.; large garden plot; near school and trolley; 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; write for photo and further information. Johnson, 277 Times Downtown.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot, good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

Will sell my two Jamaica lots for $200 each on easy terms; best location, two blocks from station and one block from trolley; worth $400 each; will do better for cash. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room stucco bungalow completely furnished, including piano, linen, silver; on large plot with fine trees, near Sound, thirty minutes New York; rent for year from April first. Owner, E 205 Times Downtown.

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Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, 21 Park Row, Cortland 4205.

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I am left alone with a house of fourteen rooms, twenty miles from New York, about an acre of ground; value $20,000, but if you have cash name your figure; I intend to close this week. Owner, care Blaker, 110 West 40th St.

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Beautiful seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, completely furnished in every detail and ready to move in; contains modern furniture, rugs, curtains, silver, dishes, kitchen utensils, linens, bedding, &c.; ground 90x100, all hedged in; new one-car garage; steam heat, open fireplace, connecting bath with two bedrooms; block from bathing beach; great for all water sports; 40 minutes out; owner will sacrifice for $4,200 complete, including furniture, garage, &c., on terms of $500 cash and balance arrange. Further details and appointment to visit by writing to Seashore Bungalow, 280 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice.—Plot 2½ acres, North Freeport. Write at once. Box 526, Roosevelt, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

130TH ST., 38 WEST.

Sublet apartment, neatly furnished, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $250 monthly; $2,400 yearly.

73D ST., 128 WEST, Hotel Nobleton.—Sublet three rooms and bath, exquisitely furnished; full hotel service; meals reasonable and optional; very exceptional in sunshine, light, location, and value; $185 monthly.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High class; overlooking Hudson; 2 rooms, kitchenette, $75.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

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APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 108.

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100 Cathedral Parkway, at Morningside Dr. HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. 'Phone 613 Academy.

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HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessionary prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FURNISHED APARTMENT, 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 3 MONTHS OR LONGER, IN BEST SECTIONS OF MANHATTAN, WRITE FOR LIST TO X 358 TIMES ANNEX.

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Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath, $65 to $75 monthly.
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New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

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SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; new subway, "L," surface cars; references absolutely essential.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful apartment, near 116th St., to sublet; 7 rooms, 2 baths, and foyer, eighth floor; 3 rooms on drive, exceptionally well-arranged, cool in Summer; very desirable. Apply, 450 Riverside Drive, Morningside 4208.

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903 WEST END AV.

New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

7 ROOMS.

Ground Floor Corner.

PRICE, $2,500.

601 West End Avenue.

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Furnished.

FOR THREE MONTHS or longer, vicinity Washington Square to 125th St., two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; not over $75; references exchanged. A 132 Times.

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EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.

An all year round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; convenient to riding paths and Country Club; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

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Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms. Thirty minutes from Broadway.

Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $22 to $25; room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15; handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $50 to $66; special reduction to permanent guests.

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CADILLAC SEDAN 1916, 7 passenger; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway at 63d St.

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GARFORD car, late model, seven passengers, good condition. Audubon 3900, Apt. 61.

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Pleasure cars; commercials with panel bodies, $400 up; ton trucks, $443; 1½ tons, $693.

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Time payments. Immediate deliveries. Open evenings. Many used car bargains: Fords, Buick, National, Overland, Cadillac taxi, Pope-Hartford, and others. Phone Lenox 4083. Hensche Motor Corporation, Lexington Av., Corner 88th St.

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CHALMERS 1916 & 1914 TOURING.
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PACKARD, 1916 Twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD (1917) Landaulet, 2-35.
PACKARD (1917) Touring, 2-35.
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PACKARD Landaulet, 1-35, Twin Six, condition excellent, will consider trade. Phone Bradley, Columbus 6933, or A 128 Times.

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STUTZ 1916.—Special model, four passenger; in perfect condition; owner will give full history and wishes to deal directly with purchaser. A 106 Times.

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Telephone or write for Demonstration.

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THE ELECTRIC GARAGE

at 62nd St., facing Central Park West, assumes all the care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing and polishing — ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.

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TRUCKS FOR SALE. TRUCKS PIERCE ARROW Dumper; SAURER, 1915 model, grocery body; MACKS, 1 to 5 ton, 1914; KELLY-SPRINGFIELD, 1916, 2½ ton; all at surprisingly low prices.

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SIMPLEX wanted, 1915 Model E, shaft drive chassis. C. A. Krickl, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Automobile Supplies.

Auto bodies sacrificed; all closed bodies. "Your offer!" Touring, runabouts, coupelets, etc.; cheap! 805 West 59th (near Broadway.)

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AMERICAN LADY of refinement and education, just returned from Europe after fifteen years, desires employment as resident or visiting secretary or companion to lady, or would visit and read English, French, and German. Address Box X 208 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Assistant. — Young lady desires position as bookkeeper or office assistant; capable, experienced; good references. E 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian, six years' practical experience; excellent references; $16. W 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY for 5th Av. retail trade; European experience; part. A 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Capable, familiar with office detail, intelligent worker; $14. E 285 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, wishes few customers; late with leading establishments; home preferred. Madame Bertha, 140 West 68th. Phone 7725 Col.

GOVERNESS.—Refined American lady desires position as governess or companion to elderly lady; will travel; references. Z 398 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS. — North German, thoroughly competent and capable, wishes to take entire charge of small children, fluent English; city references. E. K., 160 East 87th St.

LADY, (25,) knowledge of French, Italian, German and English, musical, would like position as traveling companion to lady; salary $100 a month. A 97 Times.

LADY seeks position as visiting companion and dressmaker. Box 9, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

NURSE, Companion, Chambermaid for elderly lady; best reference; country preferred. Phone Columbus 9706, between 10 and 12.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, 4 years' experience; accurate, good penman; $10. W 360 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman, several years' experience real estate, insurance. A 123 Times.

SECRETARY.—Business or social, for afternoons, $10-$12 weekly; ten years' experience as stenographer and secretary; references. A 96 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; literary work preferred. A 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (25,) secretary, highly educated, Christian, exceptional ability, capable mastering technicalities grammatically, no clock watcher, seeks situation anywhere; references; $15. W 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, good personality, possessing initiative, tact, uses common sense; nine years automobile, insurance, engineering, mercantile; excellent grammarian; live wire; $26. W 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American young lady seeks position where brains, breeding, ability, competency, and good appearance requirements; eight years' legal, brokerage, general experience; highest references; $20. Advertiser, 141 West 71st St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Age 21; high school graduate; 3 years' mechanical experience; live wire; standard operator; good penman; exceptionally wide awake; $10; unquestionable references. E 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' advertising, real estate experience; academic education; fluent correspondent; versed modern office methods; capable handling technical dictation; $13. W 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; experienced in secretarial duties; good grasp mercantile and financial matters and references excellent, salary, $18. A 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position; moderate; will make good. Ruth Crowley, 97 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; accurate, rapid, and will take keen interest in your business; salary $16. B 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, 17, reference; $8. Mabel Baer, 453 Tremont Av. (6265 Tremont.)

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable, thoroughly competent, over 4 years' experience; salary $15. E 242 Times Downtown. [illegible]

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced high school graduate; conscientious; moderate salary. L. S., 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 10 years' experience; knowledge accounting; capable secretary; $20. K 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 4½ years' experience; accurate, conscientious, willing worker; $15. W 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, business training; give good service; $15. E 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; preferably law office; salary reasonable; references; bright worker. A 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, neat, accurate speller; three years' experience; references; $15. A 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced machinery, export, paper lines; salary $18. E 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, familiar with office work, downtown position preferred; $12. W 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, neat appearance, intelligent worker, $18. W 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. E 234 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, touch typist; 3 years' experience; highly educated, efficient, versed up-to-date office methods; high-est credentials; $10. W 297 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Polite, neat appearance, capable, intelligent worker, $8-$9. E 283 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; 4 years' experience; capable handling busy board; $10. W 361 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, neat, courteous, thoroughly experienced, Christian; down town preferred. E 293 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, good address, pleasant voice; references. Miss A., E 266 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady would like to do typewriting at home; neat and accurate. E 258 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency) 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SOUTHERN houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, butlers, laundresses. Augusta, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, high-grade, with broad experience in system work, public utility, cost and general accounting, and with ability to solve intricate problems, seeks connection with reliable firm, who will afford him an opportunity to create for himself an executive position of responsibility and trust; salary not less than $3,000. E 276 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 6955.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager; ten years' commercial experience; a man who can work independently; salary $30. A 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing book-keepers; $2.50 weekly. 33 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7038.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR a young man conversant with business from every angle, one who possesses real selling ability and is not merely an order taker? If so, address A 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND MARGIN CLERK.—21 years; 3 years' Wall St. experience; would enter commercial field or act in capacity of margin clerk or bookkeeper with Wall St. firm. 25 Beaver St., Room 209.

BOOKKEEPER, (21;) thoroughly experienced on customers' ledger, also bill and entry clerk; controlling accounts, trial balances; accurate, reliable, and rapid; best references. N. Elsner, 1,433 Vyse Av., Bronx, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, (33,) thoroughly capable taking full charge, trial balances, financial statements, payrolls, desires employment where such qualifications are required; moderate salary. W 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian, 32; double-entry, correspondent, cost account; highly educated; 12 years' experience; books opened, closed; monthly balances rendered; entanglements adjusted; $20. E 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) competent to take charge; controlling accounts, trial balance; well educated; experienced; moderate salary, references. E 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — 43; Christian; steady, reliable man; A1 reference from big corporation; moderate salary. P. O. Box 215, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, thoroughly experienced; reliable, accurate; trial balance, financial statements; moderate salary; permanent. W 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23;) experienced; high calibre; trial balances, financial statements; excellent handwriting; correspondent; salary, $18-$20. W 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — 24, clean-cut American, college education, thoroughly qualified take complete charge; excellent references; salary $20. John 4715

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 32, desires position; thoroughly competent and reliable; out of town considered; $20, $23. E 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (25,) thoroughly competent; take full charge; university graduate; 8 years' experience, manufacturing, wholesale; references. A 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, accurate, trial balance, controlling accounts; moderate salary. W 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 26, 7 years' experience, college education, desires position. C. A., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, brokerage, desires position with commercial or Stock Exchange firm. E 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough, reliable, 7 years' experience, control accounts, office manager. A 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; thoroughly experienced; complete set, controlling accounts; best references. W 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, full details, rapid and accurate figurer; desires position. W 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; familiar controlling accounts; financial paper; $25. W 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; thorough experience with modern methods; college education; correspondence. A 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Years of experience controlling accounts, payroll inspector; highest references. M. J., 25 West 95d.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; capable; long experience; best references; salary moderate. A 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 31; efficient; good penman; commercial experience; salary, $22. E 279 Times Downtown.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.—Civil engineer, (32;) 14 years' experience; detail designs, surveys, estimates; expert reinforced concrete and steel; city, country. A. G., 2,960 3d Av.

BUSINESS MAN, (25,) active, energetic, present engaged in executive capacity, seeks position where merit is rewarded. A 119 Times.

BUTLER.—Young Swiss, ambitious, wishes good position as second butler. W 34 Times.

CASHIER, PAYMASTER.

Spanish bookkeeper, 30 years old, married, speaking French, German and Spanish, with several years' experience as cashier and paymaster in one of the largest plantations and wood mills in South America, wishes similar in the States or South America, where ability and work will be considered, with chances of advancement; references. French-Spanish, 71 West 71st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly temperate, energetic young man, (25,) six years' experience, careful driver, unquestionable references, desires private position; familiar Cadillac 8; salary moderate. L 16 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (26,) single, wishes private position; New York and Jersey license; city or country; nine years' experience, private; reference as to ability and character: A 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Will drive private, either family or single; will drive through city or country; very handy outside man also; neat, sober, well bred; personal reference A1. A 102 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, aged 33, wishes private position; capable, careful driver; excellent references. Turnbiff, 7 West 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (Irish,) 29, married; best private references; careful driver; city, country; total abstainer; $25 per week. Joseph Fitzpatrick, 333 West 50th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, mechanic, 8 years' experience, foreign, domestic cars; best references. Wolgast, 2,427 7th Av. Phone Audubon 8281.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience foreign and American cars; private interview solicited. Peck, 817 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, commercial or private, in city or country; sober and reliable. V. J. Dugan, 431 West 45th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 16 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Man, 59 West 103d, Riverside 1806J.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC, American, 12 years' experience; private references, Buckley, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (24,) five years' experience, sober, competent driver; private references. Kosich, 1,107 3d.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Young graduate wishes opening with construction or engineering company; salary immaterial. A 98 Times.

CLERK.—American of good education and seven years' experience, desires office position with good future. E 290 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, (22,) desires position in real estate office as collector; five years' experience; can furnish bond. Jack Root, 2036 Kelly St., Bronx.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (22) desires position with a reliable concern. E 289 Times Downtown.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

A mechanical engineer of wide experience in automatic machinery desires a position as consulting engineer. G 476 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, 28; college trained; good sales promoter; knowledge foreign languages and export; versatility, initiative, and capacity for work; moderate salary to start. W 351 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — General knowledge bookkeeping credits and office routine; can furnish excellent reference as to character ability. W 363 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, thoroughly familiar with every detail of cost work and factory conditions. W 357 Times Downtown.

CURB BROKER desires position. E 280 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, bonnaz and hand embroidery, late with first-class firm, does perforating and stamping, wishes position. A 130 Times.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, well experienced, (export and import,) desires evenings suitable occupation. A 127 Times.

GARDENER, Japanese, wishes position on private estate; expert in Japanese gardenmaking; practical experience in all branches of horticultural work; highest reference, character and ability; please state particulars and salary in first letter. V 95 Times.

HEAD GARDENER, Swede, 30 years old, 16 years' experience, married, no children, wants position on private estate; best of references. W 350 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—KNOWLEDGE OF PRODUCTION, COST, LABOR, SEEKS POSITION AS FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT. Z 356 TIMES ANNEX.

MESSENGER.—Active, elderly man, unblemished character, desires position as messenger, watchman, position of trust. S. R., 370 Hudson St.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, highest qualifications, desires executive position, moderate salary. A 116 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, well versed accounting, auditing, desires position with live, growing concern; salary $40 per week. E 272 Times Downtown.

PORTER, colored, competent; reference; office building. 51 W. 134th. Harlem 7378.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32;) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations 15 years. W 358 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, eleven years with one of the largest concerns in United States as assistant to purchasing agent, age 30, habits temperate, hard worker, energetic, familiar with all lines, wish to make immediate change. W 327 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—I desire an opportunity to promote the sale of any line worth while through an earnest, personal endeavor; have taught and handled salesmen in managerial capacity; my experience has been extensive and honorable; have earned not less than $6,000 per year during past eight years; am sober, fine health; age under forty; am now employed, but not satisfied; if you desire a man of this description, grant me an interview. Forceful, box 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, well educated, highest references, desires connection with responsible concern; for six years have sold to manufacturers and department stores. G 481 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, six years with large cloak house, covered city and office trade, traveled East, desires position; either salary or commission. W 33 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wants lines, Japanese or domestic silks and cotton crepes, for N. Y. or Middle West. W. K., 85 Times.

SALESMAN desires position; salary or commission; ten years' experience; present employed. E 271 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Young man, age 25, desires to enter the selling field; have had short experience. E 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) A1 record, 5 years' road experience, desirous making change; interview solicited. A 114 Times.

SECRETARY, young man, (22;) familiar with all phases of secretarial work; several years' experience; excellent references; knowledge of Spanish and German; prefer New York location, but would consider attractive South American proposition. W 260 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, social or business; competent young woman, with over 10 years' experience, desires position; very best references. Z 350 Times Annex.

SELLING connection desired, age 27; considerable road experience; employed. X 214 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, (23,) 8 years' experience, can take entire charge packing, &c.; references, Guterman, 854 East 169th St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent. —Young man having personality, initiative, ability, secretarial training, good knowledge precise English, seeks position offering opportunity. A 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; conscientious worker; understands bookkeeping, transportation, exporting; good at figures; best references. E 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26,) eleven years' business and technical training, executive ability; excellent references. A 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Accurate high school graduate desires position with future. W 345 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese, good education, active, neat appearance, many years' best recommendation, wishes permanent position. K. T., P. O. Box 865, Great Neck, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years, with executive ability and good common sense, desires position in purchasing or production and cost department, manufacturing company; 10 years' experience; excellent references. A 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, knowledge of bookkeeping, office routine, correspondence, etc., high school graduate, capable, intelligent, seeks opportunity offering future. E 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, capable, aggressive, seeks opening with chance of advancement; has just left college after attending two years; highly recommended. A 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, anxious to succeed; willing, conscientious, wants connection reliable business firm; references. S. J., 258 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with seven years of solid business training, desires responsible position out of town or city; state particulars. W 35 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, has ability, tact, persistency, seeks business connection with future; excellent education and references. W 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, intelligent, with knowledge of the Russian, Jewish, and English languages, wishes position. Mr. Ousdin, care of Myer, 1,645 Madison Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) ten years' clerical experience, desires permanent connection, with future; best references. S. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) expert bookkeeper, correspondent, possesses executive ability, desires position from 10 to 3 daily. E 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, shipping clerk, factory manager, desires connection with manufacturing concern; moderate salary. A 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position in either bookkeeping or selling capacity; recommended for ability and trustworthiness, B. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20; good commercial education, with a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; at present employed. Have you a proposition of interest? A 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, executive ability, 5 years' varied clerical experience, high school education; at present employed. W 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22; high school education; 5 years' experience as office assistant and salesman. A 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, willing, high school graduate, wishes position with advancement. Isidore Gelb, 67 East 101st St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experience, mercantile business; hustler; references. S. K., 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) neat appearance, having vast experience in silk line, desires to connect with advancement. A 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) now employed as salesman, desires position at anything with good future. B 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, intelligent, ambitious, selling ability, seeks to connect with reliable house. A 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants to connect with exporting house; three years in Argentina; speaks Spanish; salary nominal. A 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position anything; reference. Langer, 1,471 Brook Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 21, studying, desires position with short hours. A 103 Times.

YOUTH, (20,) seeks opportunity making himself generally useful, any capacity. B 267 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.—Require in our women's suit department several experienced saleswomen of good address. An exceptional opportunity at liberal salary is offered to those possessing necessary requirements. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING requires a number of girls over 16 years of age to act as parcel wrappers. Experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling system. Reply, stating age, references, and salary expected, Box 14, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BRASSIERE

DESIGNER WANTED.

A LARGE CONCERN HAS AN EXCELLENT POSITION OPEN FOR A BRASSIERE DESIGNER.

APPLICANT MUST BE ABLE TO DESIGN AND GRADE PATTERNS. ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL.

WRITE TEXTILE ADV. AGENCY, BOX 6, 1,828 BROADWAY.

CASHIER.—Assistant bookkeeper and cashier; salary $10. Apply Mary Elizabeth, 892 5th Av.

COOK.—A good plain cook for Riggs School, Lakeville, Conn.; cooking only. Apply 158 East 80th, or telephone 7428 Lenox. Car fare paid.

DESIGNER, experienced on $16.50 cotton waists; live wire only. Call Gotham Waist Co., 37 West 26th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — (White,) small family; no washing; $30 per month; city references essential. Apt. 15, 818 West 100th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,

Require

AT ONCE

the Services of

MILLINERY SALESPERSONS,

Steady Positions

and

Good Salaries.

Apply Superintendent's Office,

Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

HEAD LAUNDRESS for private institution; must be capable of managing house and directing work; salary $35 per month, with maintenance. Address Box 9, Flushing, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER. — Girl for plain cooking and some laundry work, to live at Larchmont, N. Y. Apply Kane, 981 Park Av., 10 to 12 A. M.

HOUSEWORK. — Young girl for general housework; three in family. Inquire Behrend, 131 West 110th St.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; salary, $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

PAYROLL CLERK TO WORK IN LARGE CLOTHING FACTORY; MUST BE CAPABLE OF FIGURING ACCURATELY. EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESLADIES, experienced, for first-class cloak and suit trade, Summer resorts; salary and commission. Call Tuesday, 9:30 to 10:30 A. M., 1,161 Broadway, Room 401.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENCIL FILER.—Wanted, competent stencil filer; only one who is thoroughly familiar with subscription mailing lists of a large publishing house need apply. Address 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wanted in 6th Av. office; required to be fast and accurate taking dictation and transcribing same; salary to start, $10 weekly, with advancement as soon as deserved; state age, nationality, creed, education and experience in detail. A 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced, $10 to $12 per week, wanted in magazine office; state experience, nationality, and extent of education. P. O. Box 43, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial young woman; good education and experience; salary, $75 a month to start. Apply, giving full qualifications, P 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; permanent position; salary, $10-$12. Call between 9 and 10, Room 1, 150 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; good opportunity. Call H. Breger, 310 East 22d, 6th floor.

TYPISTS.—Large mail-order house requires young ladies as typists; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; also beginners. Apply in person only, Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

TYPIST, rapid, good education, who would like to become dictaphone operator; excellent opportunity for fast typist. G 482 Times Annex.

TYPIST, rapid, large insurance office; good opportunity; $85 per month. Zurich Insurance Co., 55 John St.

YOUNG LADY wanted in purchasing department of manufacturing concern; experienced in clerical details; also typist; must be high school graduate; give experience and reference. Address Armstrong, P. O. Box 845, New York City.

YOUNG LADIES, 18-21 years of age, for clerical work in large mail-order house; steady position; good chance for advancement; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

WOMAN, well educated, over 25, willing to leave city, to train for position of branch office representative; previous business experience not essential, if otherwise qualified; salary and commission. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

YOUNG GIRL for office work in real estate office; must understand some typewriting and bookkeeping. Apply 234 Pearl St., between 9 and 10 A. M.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Interview accorded 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
STENOGRAPHERS, (Americans,) 18-25 years, for permanent positions as follows:
One, MANUFACTURING Co., $20.
Two, STEEL CO., $20 and $15.
One, ACCOUNTING CO., (able to use wide-carriage Underwood,) $18-$20.
One, BROKERAGE, $18.
Two, MERCANTILE, $15.
One, RUBBER, $12.
SPANISH-ENGLISH Stenographers, $25-$30.
TYPISTS for BANKING, BONDING, and INSURANCE, $7-$10-$12-$14.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, FILING CLERKS, AND CLERICAL WORKERS; SALARIES, $10 TO $25 WEEKLY; OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOTH EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED GIRLS. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN.
Stenographers, clerks, typists, bookkeepers, telephone operators, office assistants. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6351.
Typists, switchboard operators; good openings.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, bill clerks. Call, Mighill (Agency,) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, mercantile, law, $10-$18; typists, $8-$10. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $12; beginners, $8-$10; registration free. Canagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced and beginners. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman; Times Bldg., Broadway, 42d.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116

AIRMAN SAVES SHIP SHELLED BY U-BOAT

Crew Had Abandoned Eastgate When Flier Darted from Shore and Bombed Submarine.

STORY TOLD BY CAPTAIN

Freighter Loaded with Munitions Hit Repeatedly by Shells—Beached with Fire in Hold.

How his ship was shelled by a German submarine while on fire forward and was rescued by a French aeroplane, supported by two French patrol boats, was told yesterday by Captain D. S. Ramsdale of the British freighter Eastgate, which came in from La Pallice under charter to the French Line at Pier 57, North River.

The Captain, a sturdy, gray-bearded Yorkshireman from Whitby, said he had been running the blockade in the Eastgate since the beginning of the war. The ship could make only ten knots in the best of weather and was unarmed, hence always an easy mark for submarines. Besides, in the present case, the No. 1 hold was filled with benzol, he said, somewhat thoughtfully, hence if the fire had got to that the Eastgate and all aboard would have gone up in a puff of flame.

"Six days after leaving New York for La Pallice, with 7,500 tons of munitions for the French Government," said Captain Ramsdale, "we discovered fire in the coal, due probably to spontaneous combustion. I had the hatches taken off No. 2 hold. A big flame shot up from the twine stowed below; the fire had spread through the bulkhead from the bunker.

"All we could do was to get down to the 'tween decks and start the steam going into the hold, to keep the blaze in check until we could reach port. All hands, including myself, took short spells at shoveling coal, short because the work was very trying, on account of the thick, pungent smoke from the burning twine.

"For nine days and nights the crew of the Eastgate battled with flames and smoke, tempest and heavy seas. When we sighted the French coast in the Bay of Biscay, I signaled to the French Naval Station that the ship was on fire and was ordered to make for the nearest port if the danger was imminent, but in any event to keep close in shore.

"At 4 o'clock that afternoon, the weather being fairly clear, a shell was fired from a submarine on the starboard side amidships about a mile away, which struck a lifeboat swinging at the davits and smashed it to pieces. Another shell followed, which burst on the forward deck. The men started to lower the port lifeboat, the only one left.

"A shell struck the engine room skylight and fell into the engine room, where it exploded. A piece of shrapnel hit the third engineer in the right leg. Before striking the skylight the shell hit the henroop on the boat deck and blew two fowls to Jericho or some other distant shore. They were the only living things destroyed by the fire of the submarine. About ten shells hit the Eastgate, but none below the water line.

"After the engine room incident I stopped the ship. I saw it was no use to try to get away, and it was a bit too thick to stay on board.

"As we were pulling away in our lifeboat on the port side we heard a whirring sound overhead in the direction of the French coast, and, on rounding the stern of the Eastgate, we saw a big French aeroplane swooping down on the submarine like a giant eagle. At the same time there were two fast French patrol boats coming out from shore, belching clouds of thick black smoke from their tall funnels.

"What became of the submarine I do not know, because I did not see the craft disappear. When I last saw her, the bow gun was still peppering my ship. Several explosions followed the arrival of the aeroplane, but whether the flyer sunk the U-boat with a bomb I do not know, anyway, the submarine had disappeared, so we pulled back to the Eastgate and started again for La Pallice, where we anchored at midnight. After the cargo was out we beached the ship in the mud."

Captain Ramsdale said he hoped the British Admiralty would give him a gun to protect his ship next voyage.

5 Per Cent. Interest on Farm Loas.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Farm Loan Board announced today that the interest rate on all loans made to farmers throughout the country by Federal land banks would be five per cent. A rate of 4½ per cent. on bonds to be issued by the land banks also was officially announced.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, FORENOON, ON EAST SIDE OF 5TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 74TH STS., A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. $400 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV.

LOST.—Sunday night, between Ritz-Carlton and Winter Garden, or in either one of these places, diamond bracelet set in platinum; reward, if returned to Justine Johnstone, 1 West 64th St., or Princess Theatre.

LOST—A lady's jeweled vanity case, with monogram, two Ls in onyx and diamonds, in or about the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; reward, $50. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—Lady's black moire vanity case with monogram two L's in diamonds; in or near the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; $50 reward. Cartier, 712 Fifth Av.

LOST.—Black "Likly" handbag, initialed "P. B. K."; left in a Ford taxi from Penn. Station to Algonquin Hotel; return to Hotel Algonquin desk; reward.

LOST.—Small green enamel Watch, set with diamonds, attached platinum and pearl chain; 77th to 67th, West End, or Riverside Drive; reward. 302 West 77th.

LOST—Saturday night, diamond and sapphire ring, between 28th and West 46th and 49th and 44th Sts.; liberal reward. Mrs. W. Nigh, Iroquois Hotel, 49 West 44th.

LOST.—Blue enamel watch, diamond in centre; reward, if returned to Mrs. H. W. Chapin, 512 5th Av.

LOST.—Square diamond, platinum pin, in shopping district; liberal reward. K 891 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Sunday, Black Cat Restaurant, snake wood cane, gold band; initials V. K. B.; reward. 200 West 72d. Bracher.

LOST.—Saturday, 11 P. M., near 116th St. and Broadway, diamond platinum ring; liberal reward. 1 Broadway, Room 52.

LOST.—Eleven-diamond ring; platinum setting. Very liberal reward offered for its return to Mrs. Zimmerman, Phone East New York 191-W.

$200 REWARD.

Lost—Oblong diamond brooch set in platinum two and one-quarter inches long and one-half inch wide, pointed at ends, line of six square emeralds in centre, on Sunday, March 18, between 53d and 62d Streets and Fifth and Lexington Avenues, possibly in Vanderbilt Hotel. $200 will be paid to person returning the brooch to Black, Starr & Frost, Fifth Avenue and 48th Street. No questions asked.

$20 REWARD, no questions; ring, two sapphires, two small diamonds; another, pearl, two diamonds. Room 1114, Hotel Netherland.

Found.

FOUND—Bunch of keys in subway, March 18, P. M. Owner communicate X 207 Times Annex.

FOUND.—Green silk bag in town taxi; money, glasses; March 15. A 99 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Collie, male, brown and white; answers to Prince Chap; reward. 2 West 86th St.

LOST.—A large pointer dog, lemon and white; $5 reward. C. Steffens, 19 E. Houston St.

VOPICKA ARRIVES HOME.

Minister Tells of Rain of German Bombs on Bucharest.

Charles J. Vopicka of Chicago, United States Minister to the Balkan States for the last three and a half years, arrived yesterday morning on the Norwegian freighter Ranenfjord from Bervick. He was accompanied on the steamship by his secretary J. L. Strickland, Jefferson Caffrey, Charge d'Affaires for the United States at Teheran; Captain David L. Hough in charge of the American Red Cross in Petrograd, and Carl Loewe, United States Consular agent in Archangel, Russia.

Two days out from Bervick the steamship was stopped by a British cruiser which directed the Captain to put in at Halifax. There the vessel was detained for twenty hours while the officials of the port examined the ship and the passengers.

Mr. Vopicka said that the Standard Oil Company had lost about $35,000,000 through the damages to its property in Rumania, and that all the wells would have to be redrilled after the war.

"Before Bucharest was captured," he went on to say, "eight German aeroplanes scouted over the city dropping bombs which killed 120 persons, including one American. This made the Rumanian people more incensed against the German tactics than they were before the siege.

"After the entry of the German troops all the food supplies in the city were commandered for the use of the soldiers. The poor of Bucharest besieged the gates of the United States Legation in such legions that the gates had to be closed. It was difficult to get food for the staff, and I had to obtain a permit from the German commander to obtain 2,500 pounds of grain to make into bread.

"The Rumanian people believe that America is the only friend to whom they may turn, and I have promised them to inform the people of the United States of the pitiful conditions of the German occupancy. They aver that Rumania went into the war not for gain, but to release their 4,000,000 brethren in Transylvania."

Mr. Vopicka said he represented eight different powers during the war in the Balkans.

CHINESE TAKE TIEN-TSIN.

German Possessions Are Occupied Without Opposition.

PEKING, March 19.—Chinese troops have occupied without opposition the German concessions at Tien-Tsin and Hankow.

The Dutch have taken over the German Consulates.

JERSEY TO STUDY CHARITY.

U. N. Bethel and Four Others on Governor's Special Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 19.—Union Noble Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, and Ellis P. Earle, also of Montclair, have been chosen by Governor Edge as members of a commission of five to bring about a reorganization and concentration of New Jersey charitable institutions along more efficient lines. Other members of the commission will be Frederick J. Faulks of Elizabeth, Theodore F. Merseles of Jersey City, and D. E. Pomeroy of Englewood.

These men, Governor Edge announces, will be asked to give their time to a problem which at present requires about one-third the revenue of the State.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HIGH COST OF WRONG LIVING

It is ill health, lowered capacity. For these there is little place in counting-room or drawing-room. Your chances for success will be much improved from the day you start to live right and take Pepto-Mangan, "The Red Blood Builder."

The high cost of *wrong* living shows first in the blood, then in the enfeebled body, the irritated nerves, the torpid brain. The inevitable follows. Your enthusiasm and capacity for work and pleasure are greatly reduced, your chances for advancement and prosperity greatly imperilled. For the Ladder of Life is steep and slippery, and only men and women with clear brains, controlled nerves and red-blooded stamina may hope to reach the top.

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"The Red Blood Builder"

However, even though your blood is poor and thin, the outlook is by no means gloomy. It is simply a question of your perseverance, your intelligence. Your muscles were made to be used—use them. Your lungs are a great reservoir of oxygen—keep them filled with fresh air. Sleep long, eat plainly and moderately. And when you feel the need of a *blood-food*, take *Pepto-Mangan*, "The Red Blood Builder." *Pepto-Mangan* builds up the blood by supplying the red blood cells with just the elements they need. It is a splendid general tonic and appetizer for thin-blooded and run-down people of all ages. It is easily digested, exceedingly pleasant to taste.

The only way to avoid substitutes and counterfeits and get the genuine *Pepto-Mangan* to which you are entitled, is to buy it in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown above, bearing the name Gude. For sale at all druggists.

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A new E & W model—"Spurwood". There is an attractive sweep to the points and plenty of tie space. Its spurs give it style.

Your furnisher will gladly show you "Spurwood" and the other E & W styles which will look well on you.

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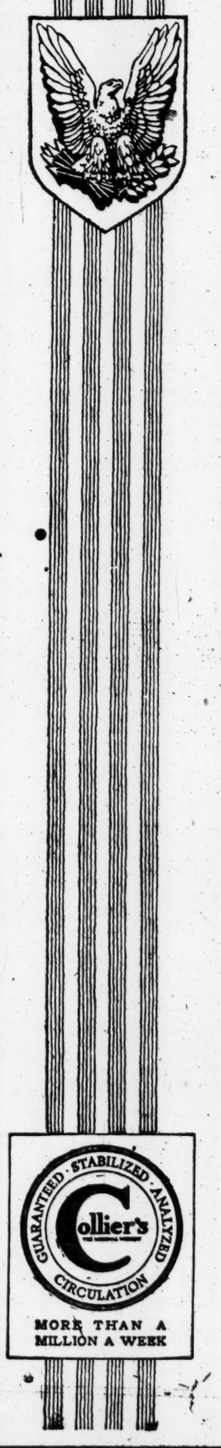
NATIONALIZING AN IDEA



GIVING to a national movement its start and momentum, crystallizing its idea in the national mind, distilling this idea into a great dynamic force—the men and organizations equipped to accomplish this task in America's forty-eight states are not many.

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IN the first stage, higher power was obtained by building *larger* cylinders. In the second stage, greater flexibility was secured by *adding* cylinders. Both these methods have their drawbacks in a reciprocating engine. In the third stage, upon which gas engine design is now entering, a higher range of inherent capability has been developed—more performance with less machinery.

The White Sixteen-Valve Four accomplishes this result by going straight to the source of power and flexibility—valve capacity sufficient to allow high piston speed and maintain full power over the entire range of driving speeds.

In any gasoline motor, power depends upon the ratio of valve area to piston displacement. This can be established either by reducing the size of each cylinder to meet its valve area, thus increasing the number of cylinders, or by increasing valve capacity in each cylinder to meet its piston displacement.

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So far as we know, every Pierce-Arrow truck sold is still in operation—and this statement includes trucks that have six years and 100,000 miles of service to their credit.

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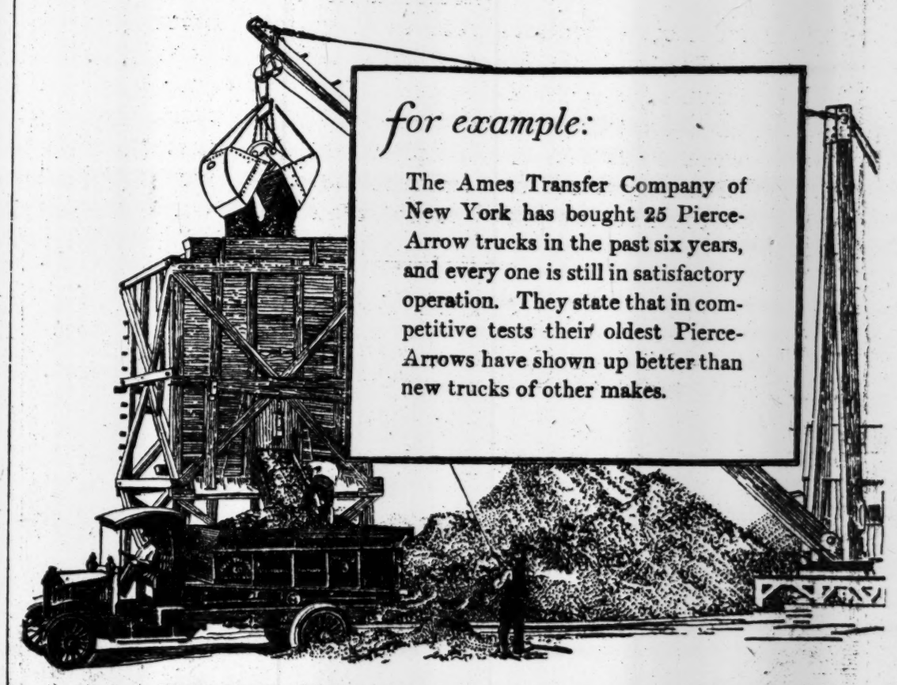
Motor Trucks



for example:

The Ames Transfer Company of New York has bought 25 Pierce-Arrow trucks in the past six years, and every one is still in satisfactory operation. They state that in competitive tests their oldest Pierce-Arrows have shown up better than new trucks of other makes.

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